Three Parts
14 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLIV.....NO. 13,723. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1895.—THREE PARTS.—14 PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

TO TRY ALL EXCISE CASES

Violators Cannot Escape in the Court of General Sessions.

MAY CONVENE OYER AND TERMINER

If Cases Continue to Accumulate the Governor May Be Asked to Appoint a Special Term—Mullins's Conviction Causes Alarm.

Assistant District Attorney Lindsay threw a bombshell into the camp of the liquor dealers who violate the excise law when he said yesterday that, if the excise cases continue to accumulate so as to threaten to interfere with the due course of business in the Court of General Sessions, an application will be made to Gov. Morton for the appointment of a special term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, for the sole purpose of trying excise cases.

Mr. Lindsay was asked yesterday as to the truth of a statement that excise cases were accumulating so rapidly that the Court of General Sessions was becoming blocked, and in consequence the chances were increased that excise violators cannot be punished. Mr. Lindsay replied as follows:

"It is true that these cases have been accumulating very fast. We have 200 on hand now, and I understand a lot more have come in to-day. Certainly, if they continue to increase at this rate, we cannot handle them with the present court facilities; we cannot dispose of them as rapidly as they accumulate. But that will not stop us from trying them.

"If necessary, and I speak upon the authority of District Attorney Fellows, we shall ask the Governor to appoint an extra term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer for the especial purpose of trying the excise cases.

"But I don't think that will be necessary," and Mr. Lindsay smiled; "for, as soon as we begin to send a few of these recalcitrant saloon keepers to jail, the accumulation of excise cases will rapidly cease.

"Whatever object the saloon keepers had or may have in transferring their cases from Special Sessions to General Sessions, if it was that they thought they would escape punishment, their plan will signally fail."

Liquor dealers who are persistent violators of the excise law were in a state of mental perturbation yesterday over the prompt conviction of Dennis Mullins in the Court of General Sessions on Tuesday for violating the excise law. They had supposed that sentiment against the rigid enforcement of the law was so strong that no jury could be found which would convict a saloon keeper for violating the excise law on Sunday. Their hopes being shattered in this direction, they pinned their faith on the fact that the Court of General Sessions would be so crowded with excise cases that the wheels of justice would be blocked, and they would escape punishment. This scrap of comfort has been swept away by the announcement made yesterday by Mr. Lindsay.

The District Attorney's office will ask that saloon keepers convicted of violations of the excise law be imprisoned rather than fined, and both Assistant District Attorney Lindsay and Police Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt are of the opinion that, with a half dozen prominent liquor dealers in jail, the lesson will be so salutary that there will be no further accumulation of excise cases in the courts.

Mullins will be brought up for sentence to-morrow morning, and may be sent to the penitentiary for a year or fined $500, or suffer both penalties.

Assistant District Attorney O'Hare, who conducted the prosecution in the Mullins case, was asked whether the District Attorney's office proposed to follow it up by bringing other violators of the excise law to speedy justice.

"There is not the slightest doubt," he replied, "of our proceeding promptly with all excise cases that come to General Sessions for trial. There will be no blockade of the wheels of justice, so far as the ability of this Court is concerned, to try all cases that come before it. If the liquor dealers think they can escape punishment by the accumulation of cases, they will be speedily undeceived.

"We shall place nine excise cases on trial to-morrow, and when they are disposed of we shall at once follow with others."

At Police Headquarters the greatest satisfaction was expressed with the speedy conviction of Dennis Mullins. The attention of President Roosevelt was called by a reporter for The New-York Times to the fact that, notwithstanding Mullins's conviction in the Court of General Sessions, a morning paper had printed an article headed "Roosevelt Labor Lost?" in which it strove to prove that by reason of the saloon keepers electing to be tried in the Court of General Sessions, instead of in Special Sessions, that court had become so blocked that there were excellent chances of excise law violators escaping punishment. Mr. Roosevelt looked over the clipping and said:

"This story in The World is just like the story in that paper last Monday—there is nothing in it whatever. Last Monday The World, to my delight, with comic absence of humor, put on the same page with a statement that we had failed in keeping the Sunday dry, and that it was just about as wet as it ever had been, and that the whole policy of the Police Board had broken down, the further statement, written under scare heads like the first, that owing to the success of our policy a large number of the liquor sellers had been ruined in their business. The second statement may have been the truth, and, of course, if it was, the first statement was an untruth. So about this.

"In General Sessions there has been a case decided in Recorder Goff's court which shows that the liquor dealers won't have much more to hope for in General Sessions than the Special Sessions. And let me say right here, that every friend of order owes a debt of gratitude to Judge Jerome for his righteous decisions.

"We will not need to get many convictions to get this excise law enforced. The moment a half dozen prominent liquor sellers are imprisoned and fined, the whole body will find the experience too expensive to desire to violate the law again.

"Hereafter we are going to try always to get the owner of the liquor saloon himself whenever we arrest the bartender.

"From all responsible sources that I have I hear that last Sunday was as dry a Sunday as has been. I have heard nothing authoritative on the opposite side."

All the Captains and precinct commanders were summoned to Police Headquarters yesterday and told by Acting Chief Conlin that it was not a violation of the law for a saloon keeper to keep his place open on Sunday and give away ice water.

"Study up the excise law," said Mr. Conlin, "and don't make any more mistakes. A saloon keeper can keep his doors open Sunday and give away ice water as much as he wants to, so long as he does not sell, give away, or expose beer or spirituous liquor."

Chief Conlin also instructed the Captains to employ as many civilians as possible on Sunday next to get evidence against liquor dealers who violated the law. He also directed that in all cases where warrants are applied for on evidence obtained by civilians they must also ask for warrants for the proprietors of liquor stores as well as their bartenders. Under Sections 29 and 31 of the Penal Code, the proprietors of liquor saloons can be held responsible for the violation of law by their employes.

THEIR STORIES DID NOT AGREE.

Some One May Suffer for Perjury in This Excise Case.

In the Yorkville Police Court yesterday Policeman Conboy of the East Twenty-second Street Station, produced a "stool pigeon," Charles H. Nolan, who caused the arrest of Herman Treptone, a saloon keeper of 342 East Twenty-first Street, for violation of the excise law on Sunday last.

The testimony was so conflicting that Magistrate Kudlich adjourned the case until to-day, in order to find out who had been lying, and said he should punish the guilty person for perjury.

Nolan swore that he had entered the saloon through the yard at 9 o'clock at night and found Treptone behind the bar. Three men were seated at a table playing cards. He bought a canful of beer, which, he said, was served him by Treptone. When he first entered the saloon some one shouted, and in a moment the place was in total darkness. The gas was soon turned on again.

He was told that the lights had been put out because a policeman had tried to get in. He then left the saloon with his kettle of beer, and took it to the policeman who was standing in the neighborhood.

Treptone swore that he was at Cypress Hill Park all Sunday afternoon, and did not return to his saloon until near midnight.

Special Sessions Excise Cases.

Deputy Clerk Fuller yesterday gave out the following record of excise cases disposed of since July 1 in the Court of Special Sessions, as kept by Justice Jerome, five days, July 26 to 30, being excluded:

Total number of cases	254
Pleas of guilty	184
Tried and convicted	27
Tried and acquitted	24
Sentences suspended	19
Per cent. of suspended judgments in total of 211 convictions	.09
Per cent. convicted on trials	.53
Per cent. acquitted on trials	.47

Found Only Three Saloons Open.

At the meeting of the Police Board yesterday a letter was read from William F. Stokes, Superintendent of the Congregational Home Missionary Society, in which he said that he made a careful tour of the city on Sunday last and took account of nearly 300 saloons, and that he saw but three open, and these were conducting business with great caution.

FOR THEODORE BACON'S APPOINTMENT

His Friends Will Present His Name to the President for U. S. Justice.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 14.—Among the names that will be presented to President Cleveland for consideration in making the appointment to the Supreme Court bench to fill the position made vacant by the death of Justice Jackson will be that of Theodore Bacon of this city. At the time of the vacancy in the Supreme Court, caused by the death of Justice Blatchford, quite a number of the influential friends of Mr. Bacon urged Mr. Cleveland to appoint him to fill that vacancy. Mr. Bacon is believed to be eminently fitted for the position.

Mr. Bacon had always been a Republican until Mr. Cleveland's first nomination. Since that time he has been a warm supporter of the President. He was born at New-Haven May 6, 1834. He spent the early part of his life there, and prepared himself for Yale. He was graduated from that institution in 1853, with the degree of A. B. In 1856 he received the degree of A. M. He began the study of law at Clarkson, N. Y., with the late Henry R. Seldon, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1856.

From 1859 to 1861 he traveled in Europe. Upon the outbreak of the war he entered the army as Captain of the Seventh Connecticut Volunteers. Mr. Bacon made an excellent war record. After the rebellion he came to this city, and has practiced law here ever since. He was associated with Henry R. Seldon until the latter's death. Mr. Bacon is at present the senior member of the firm of Bacon, Briggs, Beckley & Bissel.

LONG BRANCH GAMBLERS ARRESTED

Warrants Served by an Unknown Constable from the Country.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 14.—Most of the alleged proprietors of gambling resorts along the coast from Atlantic Highlands to Long Branch, inclusive, and also alleged violators of the Sunday excise laws, were very quietly served with warrants last night and this morning by a constable from Prosecutor Stockton's office. The arrests took place very quetly.

The warrants were sworn to before Justice of the Peace Childs, at his office in Red Bank. Instead of intrusting the service to the local officials of the different places, Constable Charles Strong of Colt's Neck, a hamlet between this place and Freehold, was sent to secure the attendance of the accused. The police knew nothing of the move until it was all over.

John Daly, Phil Daly, Thomas Darden, R. J. Slater, W. L. Fitzgerald, Johnson and Kelly of the Lenox Club, E. H. Price, J. H. Wardell, W. Rice, John F. Brown and Warren Leland of Pleasure Bay, and William Saunders of Atlantic Highlands, were the ones served with warrants. Five hundred dollars bonds were required of each of the alleged offenders.

THIEVES TAKE $5,000 WORTH OF SILVER

E. G. Hodges's House on Rockaway Inlet Entered Through the Cellar.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., Aug. 14.—The house of Emery G. Hodges, at Wave Crest, was entered by burglars Tuesday night and silverware valued at about $5,000 was stolen. The thieves entered by way of the cellar, and forced open the buttry, where the silver was kept.

All plated ware was thrown to one side, only the solid goods being taken. Valuable jewelry and clothing were overlooked.

The house is on the shore of the inlet, and it is thought the thieves used a boat to carry away their plunder.

A Case of Yellow Fever from Cuba.

Health Officer Doty announced yesterday that Burt E. Hyde, twenty-two years old, of Connecticut, a cabin passenger on the Ward Line steamer Seneca, had developed yellow fever.

Hyde arrived from Havana Monday morning and was sent to Hoffman Island, with twenty-four of his fellow-passengers, for observation. He developed suspicious symptoms, and was promptly removed to Swinburne Island Hospital for treatment.

The other passengers will be held to await possible developments.

Twenty-seven passengers, including twenty-one Chinese, of the steamer City of Washington, which arrived from Havana yesterday, were sent to Hoffman Island for observation.

A "Commonweal" Leader Insane.

LYNN, Mass., Aug. 14.—"Gen." Michael D. Fitzgerald, who led the Coxey Commonweal forces from Boston Common to Washington, was to-day declared insane by the City Physician and taken to Danvers Asylum. Fitzgerald has once before been an inmate of that institution. He was arrested last night while attempting to go in bathing at Lynn Beach with no clothing on. When taken to the station he had a valise with him, which he said contained many valuable documents. When it was opened it was found to contain a number of original poems.

MR. GILROY FOR HARMONY

Position of the Ex-Mayor in Tammany's Reorganization Plan.

MEMBER OF NO COMBINATION, HE SAYS

Would Work for the Best Interests of the Democratic Party—Points Out the Necessity of United Action to Win.

Ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy defined his position very clearly yesterday as to his part in the organization politics of Tammany Hall, in an interview with a reporter for The New-York Times. At the same time he indicated clearly his belief that the hope of Democratic success this year lay in a union of all Democrats and a burial of all personal and factional differences.

The reporter called the ex-Mayor's attention to certain stories that have been printed in connection with the factional disturbances of Tammany. Since the ex-Mayor left official life he has steadily refused to discuss organization politics. Yesterday, however, he decided to give his views, and he did so in his usual emphatic and direct manner.

"You may say for me," he said to the reporter, "that I am not a member of any combination or cabal, if such there should happen to be, in Tammany Hall, whether it is a combination with Henry D. Purroy, James J. Martin, or anybody else in the organization. While I am a member of the organization I propose to give my advice, with a view only to securing the best interests of the body as a part of the Democratic Party. It is curious to note that, no matter what action Tammany Hall takes, or what action it does not take, certain newspapers of this city which are opposed to Tammany can see no good in it, and they seek constantly to misconstrue everything done for the purpose of stirring up factional discord. I repeat that I am a part of no combination. I am not seeking the leadership for myself, nor am I trying to assist any one in getting it. So far as I am concerned personally, even if the leadership was offered to me, or if the power to select a leader was accorded to me, I would neither accept such a leadership nor exercise such a power.

"I sink all these things in my paramount interest in the success of the Democratic party and of Democratic principles. I don't believe that there is any Croker-Grant or Purroy-Gilroy-Martin combinations in Tammany Hall, but I do believe that every one of these gentlemen, no matter what the personal differences my be, is controlled by an honest and sincere desire to see the organization successful.

"I believe that to win this Fall will require the united effort of every Democrat of the county to bring the Democratic ticket to success, and of every Democrat in the State to win a victory for the Democratic State ticket. I am hot one of those who believe that Tammany Hall has a pocket majority of 70,000 to fall back upon in a year like this. Believing, as I do, I think that it is no time for internal quarrel; it is no time to create discord inside of Tammany Hall, as we have enemies enough outside of the Democracy to do all that for us. Instead of making enemies inside of the organization, we should do all that we can to secure the friendship of all Democrats.

"I believe that every man in Tammany Hall, no matter what his private opinion or personal ambition may be, should sink everything in a united effort to secure success for the Democratic party, rot only here in the City of New-York, but throughout the State and throughout the country also, as a result of the influence of Democratic victories here. The election of 1895, while not of paramount importance in itself, will to a large and important degree establish the skirmish line for the great Presidential election of 1896, and if serious enmities should be engendered by material differences in the party this year, it will be exceedingly difficult to smooth them out and to have everything in smooth running order for the Presidential campaign of next year.

"The fact is that we have been too long kept apart by causes which should find no place in the mind of any true Democrat. It is time to eliminate such causes. It is time to adjust differences and to establish harmony that will encourage Democrats everywhere. It is no time for quibbling.

"I want to say this, that no matter who the leader of Tammany Hall may be, I am satisfied to serve under him and do whatever I can to aid in the work, my sole purpose being the success of Democracy in this county, State, and Nation. And if it be thought wise that the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall should control without the assistance of a leader, then I am willing to serve under the directions of that committee.

"The chances of the Democracy winning in the State and county this Fall are excellent. The real vital issues of the campaign will all be with us. I don't care to go into a general discussion of these issues now, but the enormous State tax which the Republicans have put upon the people will be a subject considered closely by every taxpayer, and by every other man who believes in the economical administration of State affairs. From this morning's newspaper I learn that the indebtedness of the City of New-York has increased $6,600,000 since the 1st of Jauary, or from $104,170,000 to $110,770,000.

"Another thing that will be with us in this campaign is the steady and healthy revival of business. This is due to the Democratic Administration, and to the excellent tariff bill that has replaced the McKinley tariff, which burdens so many people with useless taxation. The bad times began with the Republicans. The disease was implanted by Republicans. It was found there when the Democrats took hold, and the Democrats cured it. With prosperity restored to the country under Democratic rule, and business booming next year, do you think that the people will desire a change of Government? I don't. But it is of great importance that the Democrats of this State carry their State ticket this Fall, because such a victory will be a source of vast encouragement to Democrats in all the other States. We can do this with harmony, and with all pulling together.

"I deprecate very strongly any divisions in the party, or any divisions inside of Tammany Hall. Every man in Tammany Hall should stand shoulder to shoulder for the common good, and unless these feelings of personal enmity and personal pride shall be buried out of sight, the success of Tammany Hall, which looks so bright now, will be rendered problematical."

"Do you believe that the State Convention will recognize any Democrats in this county outside of Tammany Hall's delegates?"

"I believe in every Democrat in the State of New-York, including the County of New-York, being represented, and all having their voices heard in the convention through their representatives."

After the meeting of the Democratic State Committee to-day, ex-Mayor Gilroy will go to Saratoga, but will remain there only for a day or two.

NO OFFICE FOR MR. COCKRAN.

Says He Would Accept None Under the Tammany Organization.

Ex-Congressman William Bourke Cockran is out of politics for the present. In the gossip concerning the reorganization of Tammany Hall it has been said that under certain conditions Mr. Cockran might again be made the Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence of the Committee on Organization, which carries with it a seat in the Executive Committee, but this was nothing but gossip.

When visited yesterday by a reporter at his law office in Broad Street, Mr. Cockran said:

"I will not hold any office whatever in the Tammany organization, no matter what faction may be dominant, if there be any factions in that body. I have had no connection with it since the close of 1892."

"But your name appears on the list of the committees of 1893 and 1894?"

"I was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, and was elected a Sachem in the Tammany Society or Columbian Order for those two years, but I did not qualify for either position and did not accept the elections. If I should be named as Chairman of any committee now I should again decline to act."

Mr. Cockran's last appearance as a speaker in Tammany Hall was in the Presidential campaign of 1892. He was the favorite orator of the organization for years.

EX-JUSTICE DUFFY VERY ILL

He Suffers from a Complication of Ailments and His Condition Is Regarded as Extremely Critical.

BARNEGAT, N. J., Aug. 14.—Ex-Police Justice Patrick Gavin Duffy of New-York is at Forked River in a very critical condition. His family physician, Dr. Sweeney, was summoned from New-York this afternoon, and to-night was in consultation with Dr. I. C. Schureman of Toms River. Dr. Schureman was called in, owing to a sinking spell this afternoon, when it was feared that the Justice would die before Dr. Sweeney could reach his patient.

Justice Duffy came to Forked River about a week ago. He is accompanied by his wife and mother. On his arrival, feeling much better, he took a long drive the first day. This with the fatigue of the journey, brought on a sinking spell. The Justice rallied, and he was thought to be convalescent until the relapse came this afternoon, and the patient lost consciousness. Mr. Duffy again rallied slightly late this afternoon.

Mr. Duffy has been ill for perhaps two years past, suffering from a complication of kidney, liver, and stomach maladies. His physicians say that the excessive activity of his long life undermined his constitution, and that his recovery now is very doubtful.

SENATOR BUTLER DEFIES THE PRESIDENT

Will Continue to Yawp Even if Troops Are Sent After Him.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 14.—Marion Butler, the Populist Senator, appears to feel that the eyes of the nation are upon him. He seems to imagine that he is about to be martyred for bold expression of what he thinks are his principles. In a speech at Concord to-day, he said:

The man who puts party above principle is the best tool the gold bugs have, and the devil never had a better servant than the gold bug. Every bond this Government owes England or any other country or individual, is payable in gold or silver, at the option of the government, and it says so on the face of the bond. Yet Cleveland is going to England to get gold when he could pay bonds in silver. He does not pay them in silver because he is a hireling of the gold bugs. I charge it here, and I'll charge it on the floor of the United States Senate if he sends down his army after me for saying it. If you had an honest man for President he could make times easier in ten days by calling Congress together to furnish relief. It is not enough to send honest men to Congress. We will never see better times till we drive traitors out of the White House and get an honest silver man for President.

The Senator failed to state how he proposed to put a free-silver man in the White House, or what course he would pursue in the event that troops were sent after him.

Although the Senator's remarks were printed early this afternoon, no troops had arrived at a late hour to-night, and private advices from Buzzard's Bay are that President Cleveland may go fishing again to-morrow.

A FRIEND SENT PEARS TO MISS FLAGLER

When She Saw Them They Reminded Her of the Killing of Green.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Miss Flagler, who shot and killed Ernest Green, the negro lad, and who is only beginning to recover from the prostration attending the tragedy, has received a terrible shock, the innocent cause of which was one of the young woman's most devoted and sincere friends.

Green received the fatal shot from Miss Flagler's pistol while in the act of picking up a pear which had fallen from a tree. Miss Flagler's friend, who is a young woman living in the country, without thinking of the significance attaching to the sending of several specimens of fruit to her, and entirely out of the goodness of her heart, expressed a basketful of pears to Miss Flagler, and inclosed a friendly note.

Miss Flagler opened the package with her own hands. The first thing she saw was the large and beautiful pears carefully packed in the basket. It seemed to her the work of some vicious mind to send such a package. So violent was the shock to Miss Flagler that she was seized with convulsions. A physician was hastily summoned, and grave fears for her were entertained for some hours.

FULL PENALTY FOR TREASURER TAYLOR

Sentenced to Five Years' Imprisonment for Stealing South Dakota's Money.

PIERRE, S. D., Aug. 14.—Ex-State Treasurer Taylor was this morning sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

Taylor yesterday pleaded guilty to the charge of embezzling State funds, and was remanded for sentence. The penalty imposed is the full limit for his offense.

Accidents to Bicycle Riders.

Dr. Sprague of 126 East Ninety-second Street was driving a wagon out of the Central Park gate at Fifth Avenue and Ninetieth Street yesterday, when his vehicle ran against a bicycle ridden by Mr. Eschman of 955 Ninth Avenue. The bicycle was badly broken, and Mr. Eschman's right arm was injured. Cards were exchanged and no arrests were made.

While riding a bicycle in Madison Avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Streets last night, William O'Rourke, nineteen years old, of 354 West Twenty-fifth Street, ran into a truck owned by the Adams Express Company. He sustained a fracture of the left ankle and was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

A New Minister for St. Luke's Church.

Trinity Parish of this city has induced the Rev. John H. Logie to become minister in charge of old St. Luke's Church, in Hudson Street.

Mr. Logie was born in Virginia in 1854 and received his education in that State and in the Philadelphia Protestant Episcopal Divinity School. He then entered the ministry.

He has served as rector of churches at Circleville and Dayton, Ohio, and for nearly ten years he has been in charge of the Church of the Holy Innocents, in Baltimore. Mr. Logie will be installed at St. Luke's on Sept. 1.

Gideon Granger Held for Trial.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 14.—Gideon Granger, one of the leading witnesses before the Lexow investigation committee in New-York, arrested here Saturday on a charge of having passed a forged check for a small amount, was arraigned in the police court and remanded for trial in $1,000 bail. It is understood that there are other complaints to be made against him for similar offenses.

ARTIST HOVENDEN A HERO

Sacrificed His Life Uselessly to Save That of a Young Girl.

BOTH RUN DOWN BY A LOCOMOTIVE

Pilot Struck Them Just as the Painter Caught the Child Up From Between the Railroad Tracks.

NORRISTOWN, Penn., Aug. 14.—Thomas Hovenden, the famous artist, was instantly killed by a railroad train near here this evening. Mr. Hovenden met with a hero's death. It was in attempting to save the life of a little girl that he lost his own. The sacrifice of Mr. Hovenden's life was useless, because the child that he attempted to save also met her death.

The accident occurred at a grade crossing, in what is known as the Trenton Cut-off of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The Chestnut Hill trolley company's tracks run up to the tracks of the railroad company at the point where the accident occurred, but do not cross them Passengers of the trolley company are compelled to leave the car at the railroad tracks and cross the latter on foot to take a trolley car on the opposite side.

Mr. Hovenden, who had a Summer residence in Plymouth Township, this county, was returning home this evening on a trolley car. When the car reached its stopping point on the far side of the railroad track the passengers alighted, as usual, and prepared to cross to the trolley car on the other side.

Besides Mr. Hovenden, among the passengers on the car, were Mrs. Clara Peifer and her ten-year-old daughter Bessie. A fast freight train was approaching the crossing as the passengers from the trolley car alighted. The little girl did not notice the oncoming train, and she ran ahead of her mother to cross the tracks. The train bore rapidly down, and the engineer blew his whistle repeatedly when he saw the little figure standing between the rails. The child seemed to become confused, and awaited her coming death without attempting to avoid it.

Mr. Hovenden rushed forward and snatched the child up in his arms. Before he could make the leap that would have saved them both, the pilot of the engine struck Mr. Hovenden and hurled him across the track with terrible force. The engineer stopped his train and he and the fireman ran to where Mr. Hovenden and the little girl were lying side by side.

The man was dead and the child died as she was being raised from the ground.

Thomas Hovenden was one of the leading artists in America. He was still in the comparative prime of his intellectual vigor and artistic skill. His best known painting, "Breaking Home Ties," has been engraved and reproduced in large numbers, and is a familiar object on the walls of thousands of homes in the United States. The painting was one of the most notable in the American group at the World's Fair. Mr. Hovenden leaves a widow but no children.

Mr. Hovenden was born in Dunmanway, County Cork, Ireland, Dec. 28, 1840. He received his early art education in the Cork School of Design. He came to New-York in 1863, and attended the National Academy. In 1874 he went to Paris, where he studied in the Ecole des Beaux Arts under Cabanel, and returned to the United States in 1880. A year later he was elected an Associate of the National Academy, in 1882 a member of the Society of American Artists and of the American Water Color Society, in 1883 a member of the Philadelphia Society of Arts, and in 1885 a member of the New-York Etching Club.

Among his pictures are "The Two Lilies," (1874;) "A Brittany Woman Spinning" and "Pleasant News," (1876;) "The Image Seller," (Paris Salon, 1876;) "Thinking of Somebody" and "News from the Conscript," (1877;) "Pride of the Old Folks" and "Loyalist Peasant Soldier of La Vendee, 1793," (1878;) "A Breton Interior, 1793," (1878;) "In Hoc Signo Vinces" and "Dat Possum," (1880;) "Elaine," (1882,) and "Last Moments of John Brown," (1884.)

JEAN C. GALOUPLEAU A SUICIDE

Killed Himself at Lakeville, L. I.—He Had Been Taking Antipyrine.

LAKEVILLE, L. I., Aug. 14.—The occupants of Lanzius boarding house were startled to-night by the sound of a pistol shot followed by a heavy fall in an upper room. Investigation showed that Jean C. Galoupleau of New-York City had shot himself.

The Coroner was notified, and the body given in charge of an undertaker of Flushing, who took it to Mr. Galoupleau's residence. The motive of the suicide is not known. Acquaintances of Mr. Galoupleau at the hotel say that he was a very quiet person, with apparently no trouble. Recently, however, he had complained of severe headaches, and used antipyrine in large quantities.

Almost immediately preceding the tragedy, Mr. Galoupleau had been talking with some of his friends, and was apparently in the best of spirits.

In the New-York Directory is the name of Jean C. Galoupleau, wine, 21 Beaver Street; house Clifton, S. I.

HENRY C. BOWEN ACCIDENTALLY SHOT

Dies from His Injuries at His Home Near Darien, Conn.

NORWALK, Conn., Aug. 14.—Henry C. Bowen of Darien accidentally shot himself in the leg last evening, and died early this morning from the shock and loss of blood.

Mr. Bowen, about dark yesterday, was hunting over his estate on Contentment Island when his foot slipped, and in falling the contents of his shotgun were discharged into his left leg. Mr. Bowen was taken to his house and medical attention given him, but died from shock early this morning.

Rescued a Boy, Then Fainted.

Miss Olive Moore, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elwin F. Moore of 720 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, proved herself a heroine Tuesday by rescuing Charles Creegan, the thirteen-year-old son of the Rev. Charles C. Creegan of 716 Nostrand Avenue, while bathing in the Narrows, off Fort Hamilton.

Miss Moore, her younger brother, and Charles Creegan were in the water off Col. Johnson's cottage, when Charles Creegan, while in deep water, lost his hold on the rope. Miss Moore swam to the rescue and brought the boy ashore after a hard struggle. When she saw he was safe she fainted.

Verdict for Slander Against a Priest.

TAWAS CITY, Mich., Aug. 14.—The jury in the case of Provost against Brueck, for slander, brought in a verdict against Father Brueck for $800. Father Brueck had a row with Provost over the payment of pew rent, which the priest claimed was in arrears. Provost continued to occupy his pew, and one Sunday, before mass, Father Brueck walked down the aisle and demolished the pew with an axe. Then he ascended the pulpit and denounced Provost, for which Provost brought suit for slander.

QUITO'S VETERANS WITH SARASTI

Defenders of La Honra Nacional Under Alfaro Determined to Win the Battle at Riobamba or Die.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

PANAMA, via Galveston, Aug. 14.—Advices from Mapocho report that Quito, Ecuador, is guarded entirely by recruits, all the veterans, numbering about 1,500, having left the city Aug. 3 to reinforce the army of Gen. Sarasti, who holds the strategic positions around Riobamba.

If Gen. Sarasti is a good tactician, he will give much trouble to the defenders of La Honra Nacional. These, led by Gen. Eloy Alfaro, number about 5,000, and are scattered in the suburbs of Riobamba.

One-third of Alfaro's troops are veterans; the rest are volunteers and militiamen. All are firmly resolute to win the battle or be killed.

Alfaro has, moreover, a reserve force of 2,000 men to cover the retreat at the south. The situation is painfully uncertain. All admit that the suspense may not last much longer. A long siege of Riobamba is impracticable. Guayaquil's feverish excitement is not diminished.

J. A. McKenzie, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Peru, has arrived here. He will leave Para Aug. 15.

THE PRESIDENT GOES TO FALMOUTH

Entertained by Secretary Olney—Attorney General Harmon There.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Aug. 14.—The President and Attorney General Harmon left Gray Gables this morning on Mr. Cleveland's new launch for Falmouth, where they were entertained by Secretary of State Olney, at his Summer residence.

The President returned to Gray Gables about dark to-night, having had a very successful fishing trip to Long Pond, Falmouth, with Attorney General Harmon and Secretary of State Olney. The Attorney General went to Nantucket, where he is spending his vacation.

Mrs. Cleveland had a few callers to-day, including Mrs. Bissell, wife of ex-Postmaster General Bissell; Mrs. Thurber, wife of the President's private secretary, and Mrs. Sturgis of Buffalo, who are spending the season at Marion.

The steam yacht Oneida also arrived here about 3 o'clock, with Mr. Benedict and family aboard. The Oneida did not wait for the President to return, but steamed away soon after 6 P. M. for Marion, with Mrs. Cleveland's callers aboard.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 14.—H. T. Thurber, private secretary to President Cleveland, who suffered a slight attack of indigestion here yesterday, has recovered and left for Gray Gables this afternoon. A physician was summoned, but the illness was of no consequence.

NURSES GAVE BRANDY TO THE CHILDREN

Rita and Julia Fanning Unconscious in Coney Island Bathing Houses.

Rita Fanning, six years old, and Julia Fanning, five years old, daughters of Mrs. Julia Fanning, 174 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, were found unconscious at 6 o'clock last night in bathhouses on the Old Iron Pier at Coney Island. The little ones were taken down to the seaside yesterday afternoon by their nurses, Kate Page and Annie Rohan. All went in bathing together, and the children, feeling cold, left the water in a few minutes.

The nurses gave brandy to them, and they immediately went to the bathhouses to dress. The nurses also drank brandy and remained in the water until called by the police.

While the bathhouse keeper was making the rounds on the pavilion he found the children unconscious in the rooms and summoned an ambulance surgeon, who said that Rita and Julia were suffering from alcoholism. They were taken to the police station, where they were brought around all right.

Mrs. Fanning, the mother, was sent for by Sergt. Spreckley, and took her two children home. The nurses were arrested and locked up at the West Brighton Police Station, charged with intoxication.

GET YOUR OVERCOATS READY FOR WEAR

Chief Forecaster Predicts a Cold Wave to Reach Here To-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The chief forecaster at the Weather Bureau to-day said:

"A cold wave is on the way and will reach the city Friday night. The temperature to-day will probably not go higher than 86°, and while it may be slightly warmer to-morrow, the people of Washington have a treat in the shape of some cool weather in store for them in less than forty-eight hours.

"The lowest temperature ever reported at this season of the year comes from Helena, Mont., to-day, the temperature there having dropped to the freezing point. At Bismarck, N. D., the temperature has fallen 30° in the last twenty-four hours, and the same conditions are being experienced throughout many places in the Northwest.

"The coming cold wave will extend over the entire Atlantic coast cities on or near the seaboard experiencing the greatest change."

STOLEN WATCH IN L. A. W. MAN'S ROOM

Frederick Geib, a New-York Wheelman, Arrested in Hempstead.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Aug. 14.—A young man dressed in the latest bicycle costume registered at William Smith's Grand Central Hotel here last night as Frederick Geib of 335 East Eighty-second Street, New-York City. On the collar of his coat, in silver letters, were the letters "L. A. W."

Miss Addie Smith, daughter of the proprietor, shortly before retiring, left her room. Upon returning she saw Geib coming from the entrance. An alarm was given and Geib was arrested.

Miss Smith's gold watch was found in his room. Geib was put under $100 bonds for trial Thursday on a charge of petit larceny.

Frederick Geib is described in the New-York Directory as a clerk. His residence corresponds with the entry made by him at Hempstead.

Bookmaker Walker Killed.

AMHERSTBURG, Ontario, Aug. 14.—The body of a man with a bullet hole in his temple was found at the mouth of the Detroit River here last night. In his pockets were a handkerchief marked A. F. Walker, a telegram from Milwaukee to Fred Walker, Cincinnati, and a letter dated Guelph, Ontario, July 16, signed C. Walker, evidently from the deceased's mother. The body was identified as that of Alfred Frederick Walker of Guelph, Ontario, a bookmaker. He arrived in Detroit last Friday from Cincinnati, and Monday went to the Windsor races. After that nothing was seen or heard of him until his body was found in the river. His friends think it a case of suicide, as he had been acting strangely.

A Philadelphia Exhibit for Atlanta.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 14.—The Board of Directors of the Builders' Exchange this afternoon decided to send to the Atlanta Exposition its model of the City Hall tower and a large model of a Japanese temple. The work of the Trades School boys in carpentry, painting, plumbing, stonecutting, and blacksmithing will also be shown, together with photographs of large buildings erected in Philadelphia by members of the Exchange. The display will occupy 400 square feet of floor and some wall space.

CUBA TEEMS WITH REVOLT

The Extent of the Insurrection Is Confirmed by a Merchant.

FORCES OF REBELS ARE INCREASING

Unless Crushed Within Six Months, He Says, Spain Has But Little Chance.

CUBANS ARE FIT FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT

Effect of Their Independence on American Commerce—Facts About Spanish Oppression.

The merit of the insurrection of Cuba against Spanish rule, the extent of the uprising, and the chances of success, as well as the character of Cubans and their ability to govern themselves, were explained to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday by a merchant who, because of his long association with interests in all the countries of Latin America, possesses an intimate and accurate knowledge of matters pertaining to the trouble and the issues.

Spain must crush the insurrection within the next six months, he believes. Otherwise there is little prospect of anything but ultimate defeat.

A wish for actual independence rather than annexation to the United States is the sentiment most prevalent among Cubans, he says. The commercial effect upon this country of insurrectionist success, he asserts, would be the development of a most important and profitable trade.

"Do your advices confirm the report of the extent and seriousness of the present insurrectionary movement?" asked the reporter.

"Unquestionably. A movement which in five months has reached the proportion of the present uprising is a most serious one. From our advices, which we receive from different parts of the island and various sources, coupled with the news which has been published so far, I believe that the Cubans to-day have not less than 25,000 or 30,000 men in the ranks in active revolt, and the number is growing daily.

"When the first spark broke out in February, I was, with many others, inclined to look upon it as a local disturbance of almost criminal origin, so sudden was it and so well had the plans and intentions of the leaders been concealed. To-day there can be no such idea. We are in the presence not of an incendiary fire, started by adventurers, or worse, but of a vast conflagration, which has spread and is spreading upward through all the elements of the Cuban population, including merchants and professional men. A glance at the map will show you the extent of the movement.

Four-fifths in Insurrection.

"The revolution extends to-day virtually from the Province of Santiago, in the east, to that of Matanzas, in the west, which adjoins Havana—that is to say, of the six Provinces of Cuba, there are to-day four, and by far the largest, covering nearly four-fifths of the island, which are to a greater or smaller extent overrun by the Cuban forces. With the exception of the seaports, which are held by Spanish garrisons, the whole of the vast Provinces of Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Principe, and a considerable portion of that of Santa Clara, may be said to be in the power of the Cubans. The Cubans, it is announced, have now organized a regular Government in the eastern portion of the island, in the Province of Santiago de Cuba, with Baire, near Jiguani, as temporary capital, and with Bartolome Masso as President—a veteran of the last revolution, and a man whose high character is respected by the Spaniards themselves."

"What do you think of the prospects of success of the revolution?"

"It is, of course, impossible to say. The next six months, however, in my opinion, will be its critical period and decide its fate. The Cubans need not necessarily accomplish their triumph in that time, but, to my mind, Spain must triumph and crush the uprising by February, or the overwhelming chances will be that she will ultimately be defeated. And she realizes this thoroughly. She is hurrying forward

cated, advanced, and civilized community, than some of the Central or South American republics.

"In fact, no part of the Latin American family is as closely related to us by education, and is more imbued with our ideas, than the Cubans. This is the result not only of the nearness of the country, but of its political conditions, which have driven the natives to seek in the United States greater independence and scope. In the last twenty-five years I believe that the average number of Cubans residing in New-York alone has not been less than 10,000, and in Louisiana and Florida probably as many as 25,000 more. You find them engaged in trade for their own account, or in export houses as managers and clerks, as well as in the professions. They have kept up a constant stream of travel between Cuba and this country, and the average Cuban has undoubtedly a better understanding of our country and its institutions than the native of Chile or Argentina, or even our immediate neighbor, the Mexican."

"Do the Cubans seek annexation to the United States?"

Independence, Not Annexation.

"No, I cannot say that I find the annexation sentiment prevailing among them. They seek independence. They have a country of over 42,000 square miles, as large as Nicaragua or Honduras or Great Britain without Wales; of unequaled agricultural and mineral resources; with numerous and commodious harbors; a population of 1,750,000 souls, of which 68 per cent. is of the white race; cities like Havana, with 230,000 inhabitants; Puerto Principe, 42,000; Santiago, 50,000; Cienfuegos, 40,000; Matanzas, 56,000; a foreign commerce of over $150,000,000 per year, in spite of the fetters imposed by Spanish rule. They claim, in short, that, once freed from Spanish misgovernment, they have all the conditions of a national existence and national development; in fact, in a higher degree than the neighboring Republics of Honduras or Nicaragua, for instance, which, with an equal area, have only about one-fourth of the population of Cuba, while Costa Rica has less than half the area of Cuba and one-seventh of its population.

"Whether Cuba, once freed, would ultimately fall by gravitation into our Union is a question of the future with which we are not immediately concerned."

"Would Cuban independence improve our trade with the island?"

"There can be no question as to that point. While Cuba may remain politically distinct from the United States, it is commercially dependent upon this country, and one of the necessary results of its separation from Spain would be closer commercial relations with us. In fact, in my opinion, there would be every prospect of commercial union. Cuba is dependent upon this country for the marketing of its main product, sugar, and a large part of its tobacco crop, as well as its hard woods and other produce, and it requires our flour, lard, and bacon, and our steel and iron manufactures.

"We have seen what the removal of a part of the obstructions of the tariff, during the reciprocity period, could accomplish, when our export trade to the island increased from $12,000,000 in 1891, to $24,000,000 in 1893. And if you add to those figures the imports from Cuba into this country, amounting in 1893 to $78,700,000, you may form an idea of the importance of the trade which could be developed with Cuba. At present trade is suffering greatly, not only from the discriminations of the tariff, which is constructed so as to throw every possible advantage into the hands of Spanish producers and manufacturers, but also by the political disturbances."

"Does the present revolution seem to be warranted?"

"If, as we are taught in this country, nations have the right to seek redress and release from a system of government which they do not direct, and which is conducted not with a view to their welfare, but mainly for purposes of benefit to distant and selfish interests, most of us Americans would undoubtedly reply in the affirmative. That Cuba is, and has been for years, sadly misgoverned can hardly be drawn not for the development of the island, but in consideration of the requirements of a practically bankrupt metropolis, is well known, and the thirteen North American colonies, or the different colonies of Spain, which revolted seventy years ago, had no more serious grievances and causes of action than the Cubans have to-day.

The Home-Rule Deception.

"There has been a good deal said about the recent disposition of Spain to grant self-government to Cuba, and it may be that your question refers to those special conditions. I cannot answer better in that connection that to show you a letter which I received from a friend and correspondent of long standing in Cuba, of whom I had made almost the same inquiry. There may be some inaccuracies in it, but it mirrors fairly the beliefs and opinions actuating many of the Cubans:

"'You ask me whether the present uprising is not inopportune and contrary to the interests of the island, when Spain was preparing to give her a more liberal allowance of self-government. Let us examine what this proposed liberality of Spain is—the so-called administrative reform of Minister Maura. The organ of the Autonomist Party, El Pais, has said, in an article which has become celebrated in the island, that it was a deception and an affront to the people of Cuba to offer them such an illusory reform, and, in point of fact, this so-called reform of the administrative system gave to the country no initiative, either in the political field or in that of political economy.

"'It created a commission or chamber of thirty members, fifteen of whom were to be elected under the restricted system of suffrage prevailing in Cuba; the other fifteen to be appointed by the Government of Spain. The Captain General was to be the presiding officer, with the right to vote and with power to expel or suspend any representative elected by the so-called popular vote, when he thought it necessary. This commission was a consulting body that could seek information on various subjects, but without a single legislative attribute. It could draw up the estimate of receipts and expenditures, but the Spanish Cortes decided ultimately whether to adopt it or not, according to the requirements of the metropolis. Cuba kept her representatives in the Spanish Congress and Senate, but even supposing that these representatives were really selected by a free suffrage which, as you well know, is not the case, they were only thirty-four with a hostile majority of 500 peninsular representatives.

Spain's Demand for Money.

"'Spain virtually said to Cuba: "You will give me every year for my public debt, for the departments of the Treasury, War, and Navy, my diplomatic service in America, and other expenses which I may order you to pay, the sum of 25,324,000 pesos. According to the estimate, there remains for you 771,000 pesos. With this, you attend to public instruction in the island, to the preservation and construction of roads, and to all that relates to the development of your country. If it appears to you to be too small for so many requirements, I authorize you, if you ask me and you assume the responsibility, to increase your taxes, but from the millions which I need for national and colonial expenses, of which I give account to no one, I cannot rebate a single cent."

"'The public expectation had been at first that Cuba might be granted a system of government similar to that enjoyed by Canada or Australia; but when we came to realize the hollowness of such a reform as I have just mentioned, after awaiting for seventeen years the promised concession of autonomy, we became convinced that there was no hope for us from the direction of Spain.

"'This so-called reform was further discredited and made a sore grievance by the revelation, believed by many of our countrymen, of some of the motives of the Spanish Government in connection with it. We were told that the Minister of the Treasury, Don German Gamazo, (who, by the by, represented the flour millers of Castilla,) was negotiating with an English syndicate, in which participated many of the holders of the bonds of the Cuban debt, for a loan of 250,000,000 pesos, in order to enable Spain to fund a part of her debt at a lower rate of interest, the syndicate to receive in guarantee the practical control of the Custom Houses in the island. The English members of this proposed deal, however, insisted as a condition that a certain amount of representative liberty and responsibility be granted Cuba, so that if the island should ever be separated from the metropolis it could not dispute the validity of the debt. This, we are told, was the real motive of the project of Minister Maura, and the peculiar features of that "reform," to which I have called your attention, appear to justify the belief. The fall of the Maura Ministry prevented the project from becoming a law. We are told, however, by the present Government that they still propose to grant us those munificent liberties so soon as the state of war comes to an end.

Heavy Burdens of Taxation.

"'But supposing that there may be no truth in the reported negotiations with the Englishmen, can you wonder that the people of Cuba are not prepared to accept the meagre allowance of the so-called Maura bill in redress of long years of injustice and maladministration? You have been in Cuba and know the conditions here. You know that the whole system of administration has for its sole object the squeezing of moneys out of Cuba for Spain and Spanish employes. The revolutionary war which lasted from 1868 to 1878 caused an indebtedness of nearly 170,000,000 pesos. This indebtedness is borne exclusively by the Cuban people. All the efforts that have been made to have a portion of the debt incurred for the maintenance of the sovereignty of Spain in Cuba declared national debt have been fruitless. The cost of the army and navy maintained by Spain in and around Cuba before the present war amounted to about 7,000,000 pesos annually. This weight rested exclusively on the Cuban taxpayer.

"'The bureaucracy of the island, beginning with the Captain General, who receives an annual salary of 50,000 pesos and "expenses of representation," to the lowest office holder, all natives of Spain, is another weight of 6,500,000 pesos annually borne exclusively by Cuba. The debt saddled upon Cuba amounts to about 250,000,000 pesos, and there is added to the estimate of the Island of Cuba an amount of 12,000,000 pesos of interest for that debt, which is the result not only of the last revolutionary movement, but of the San Domingo war, of the war with Peru and Chile, of the expedition to Mexico, &c. As against these tremendous expenditures, the amount which is provided from the contribution of Cuba for public instruction and the development of an island containing 1,750,000 inhabitants, is only 771,000 pesos, and it is only a few years ago that this amount did not reach the sum of 400,000 pesos. These figures will suffice to characterize the work of civilization which Spain has been performing in Cuba. At the rate of the last estimates, each inhabitant of the island contributes about $15 to the Spanish Treasury. Every form of activity is taxed—the wages of the laborer, the salary of the clerk, the incomes of the various industries.

A Discriminating Tariff.

"'You know what the injustice and absurdity is of the Custom House tariff imposed upon the Island of Cuba. It is inspired not by a desire to promote the interests of the island, but simply to protect those of Spanish manufacturers and Spanish agriculturists, without regard to the welfare of Cuba. It is adjusted in such a way as to force the use of Spanish flour, when American flour can be landed at a much lower cost. Whenever the interest of Spain comes in, that of Cuba is sacrificed. In exchange for the so-called free introduction of a limited amount of tobacco into Argentina, the cured meat (tasajo) that country pays in Cuba a duty considerably less than the tax which is imposed upon fresh meat produced in the country itself, but the wines of Spain are admitted into Argentina free of duty. In some way Spain has commercial arrangements with Germany which make it necessary to exclude Cuban alcohols, and for that reason the introduction of the alcohol of Cuba into Spain is practically prohibited.

"'Sugar, the main production of Cuba, is taxed before it is admitted into Spain, and tobacco, the next article of importance from Cuba, is in Spain the object of a monopoly which is farmed out by the Government.

"'If you add to all these specific causes and grievances the fact that we are dealing with probably the most reactionary and least progressive nation of Europe, the one least capable of a true conception of any liberal form of government, you can easily sum up the motives which have driven the Cubans to arms for a supreme struggle for political, commercial, and personal liberty."

AN ODDLY INSPIRED EDITORIAL.

New-York Regarded as a Mecca for Adventurers About Cuba.

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—The semi-official North German Gazette, in an inspired leader, comments on the relations of the United States with the Cuban rebels.

It says that whatever the official relations between Spain and the United States, the sympathies of the masses of the American people are with the Cubans, but if American politicians draw the conclusion that the victory of the rebels means a rich gain for the North Americans, they make a great mistake.

The separation of Cuba from Spain can only result in Cuba becoming a small independent State like San Domingo. Madrid is not wrong in asserting that New-York has become the Mecca of all the adventurers of the world, who look upon the Cuban rebellion as a business promising high profits.

Martinez Campos Goes to Santa Clara.

HAVANA, Aug. 14.—Capt. Gen. Martinez Campos started this morning for Santa Clara with 600 members of the Fire Brigade, who displayed much enthusiasm.

ANOTHER MOVE IN A MONSTER SUIT

Opening of Default Asked in the Hempstead Ten-Million-Dollar Case.

Application was made to Justice Gaynor in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday to open the default in the case of Richard Sanderfoot against Carman Frost in a dispute over the ownership of land valued at nearly $10,000,000. Justice Gaynor took the papers, and reserved his decision.

Newbold T. Lawrence, some time ago, began an action against the town of New-Hempstead for the possession of a strip of land which includes almost all of Long Beach, L. I., and the Isle of Wight, with its properties. The total estimated value is nearly $10,000,000.

Lawrence claimed the property under a title which he had purchased from John Hicks, and which Hicks claimed he acquired from one of his ancestors, William H. Hicks. The property, it was alleged, had been originally acquired by William H. Hicks partly through purchase from the Shinnecock Indians and partly through a grant from the English crown in 1643.

The town of New-Hempstead answered that the property had never been ceded to any one, but had been common land as far as the memory of man goes back. The action has not yet been decided.

Carman Frost of Hewlett's, L. I., in 1892 purchased seven miles of this claim from Lawrence for $15,000. In order to carry on the litigation, to establish Lawrence's claim, Frost, in 1893, associated himself with Richard Sanderfoot, who was to furnish the means to carry the lawsuit to a successful conclusion.

Frost and Sanderfoot disagreed, and then Sanderfoot began an action to determine his share in the claim. This suit was tried before Justice Gaynor, and it was decided that Sanderfoot was entitled to one-third of all that Frost could get out of his claim.

Frost wanted to appeal, but defaulted, and it is this default that his counsel now wants to open.

Marlborough Coaching Club Dinner.

The members of the Marlborough Coaching Club will give a dinner in the Edgemere Hotel, Edgemere, L. I., this evening. The affair promises to be an unusually brilliant one, as the presence of well-known people has been assured. A feature of the day will be a drive through Cedarhurst, Lawrence, and Far Rockaway.

A reception will be tendered to the guests at the hotel upon their arrival, which will be in the early evening, the start being made from Cedarhurst at 5:20.

AT THE HOTELS.

—T. Minam Ilwakura of Japan is at the Albemarle.

—Gen. G. B. Dandy, United States Army, is at the Astor.

—Senator David B. Hill of Albany is at the Normandie.

—Senator Thomas H. Carter of Montana is at the Imperial.

—Gen. N. B. Sweitzer, United States Army, is at the Murray Hill.

—Lord and Lady Playfair and Sir Charles Rivers Wilson of England are at the Windsor.

—Prof. William Pepper of Philadelphia and Clarence Barker of London are at the Waldorf.

—Senator J. Donald Cameron of Pennsylvania and J. B. Ploda, Swiss Minister at Washington, are at the Holland.

—Norman E. Mack of Buffalo, Daniel G. Griffin of Watertown, N. Y., and Samuel A. Beardsley of Utica are at the Hoffman.

—Justice David J. Brewer of the United States Supreme Court, Sir Edward O'Malley of England, ex-Senator Frank Hiscock of Syracuse, and Galusha A. Grow and Henry W. Oliver of Pennsylvania are at the Fifth Avenue.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

Received the HIGHEST AWARD at the WORLD'S FAIR, and at the ANTWERP EXHIBITION.

BLAMES THE AMERICANS

Havana's Mayor Talks About the Troubles in Cuba.

HE THINKS THERE IS TOO MUCH LYING

So by Way of Example He Gives Us a Specimen of Fine Old Castilion Naked Truth.

The Mayor of Havana, Cuba, Señor Segundo Alvarez, who is at the Union Square Hotel, says there is danger ahead of trouble between Spain and the United States growing out of the action of our Government in pressing Spain to pay the Mora claim at this time, and of the aid that Americans are extending to Cuban agitators and filibusters.

Senor Alvarez has been at Saratoga and other Summer resorts in this country, with his daughters, and two sons, for the last six weeks, but is kept constantly advised of the situation in Cuba by mail.

He said yesterday that he had heard nothing in regard to the report that Martinez Campos had resigned, and placed no credence in the rumor. He said he believed that Campos had asked that a General be sent from Madrid to assist him, and that the officer who is sent out will be placed in charge of all administration affairs, enabling Gen. Campos to devote himself to operations in the field.

"The news about Gen. Campos's retirement is like much of the Cuban news published in this country," said Señor Alvarez, "it is manufactured. A large part of the stories published here are lies. To any one who is familiar with Cuba they are absurd, but even if Americans know they are not true they do not mind. People of the Latin race are different. We denounce the lies. The other day I read in a New-York paper that the Mayor of Santa Espiritus, who was a leader in the last war, had left his town and joined the insurgents. Now, I read in the same paper that he is in Havana conferring with the leaders of the Economist Party. It is true that he is in Havana."

When asked about the progress of the rebellion, Señor Alvarez said:

"It is a rising of outlaws, led by foreigners. The better class of Cubans have nothing to do with it. There are many well-known Cubans who visit the United States every Summer during the hot months who have not come this year for fear they would be compromised by the conspirators who have their headquarters here. These conspirators demand money of them, and threaten to destroy their plantations if it is refused. They are what you call blackmailers, or bandits. There are adventurers like Roloff, a Polish Jew, and not a Cuban at all, who go to the cigarmakers of Key West and other places and obtain their money and go away. Some say Roloff has landed with a thousand men, guns, ammunition and dynamite. It may be so, but no one in Cuba has seen or heard anything of them."

"Have the insurgents made much progress in the provinces of Santa Clara and Puerto Principe?"

"Very little. There are small bands in these provinces, but they do not fight unless they find fifteen or twenty soldiers by themselves. They try to get the soldiers to give up their guns, and sometimes, when the soldiers refuse, they do not fight, even when they have greater numbers. The bands of insurgents are quickly dispersed by the Spanish troops, and I am informed the insurgents of Santa Clara are arranging to lay down their arms and be given amnesty by the authorities.

"In the Santiago province the insurgents are nearly all negroes. Maceo, their leader, is a mulatto. Guno is a San Domingan. All the other leaders of the insurgents are American citizens. They are foreigners on Cuban soil, and should be shot down. American citizens here, who are aiding them, should not be allowed to hold meetings, raise funds, and fit up expeditions, as they are doing."

Señor Alvarez became very earnest at this point, and spoke with emphasis. He said:

"The people of the United States should remember that the war in Cuba is not a war between two nations, and that they cannot say, 'We will be neutral.' It is a difficulty which one nation is having in its own family, and America should keep her hands off. Americans have nothing to do with any territory outside of their own limits. If Canadians were to conspire against a portion of the United States it would be quickly resented, but Americans not only permit foreigners, but allow their own citizens to conspire against Spanish territory, and Spain is a friendly nation."

"But has not the United States Government, by proclamation, and by orders to men-of-war and revenue cutters, shown its friendship for Spain?"

"Yes, but what good does a man-of-war anchored at Key West do? None, at all. Expeditions are fitted out just the same and sent under the protection of the American flag. Perhaps your Government acts because it knows that Spain is keeping an account of all the expeditions that are sent out, and when the trouble in Cuba is over, will ask the United States to pay damages. Your papers publish detailed accounts of how these expedit ons are fitted out, and how they are landed.

"Are meetings to be held in your cities, money raised for the avowed purpose of sending war supplies to Cuba, and expeditions to be fitted out and sa led under the American flag with no redress for Spain?"

"Let me tell you this," said Señor Alvarez. "The American flag is being used to cover every crime. Spanish officers are getting tired of filling expeditions orders because they sail under the American flag. The day may come when an officer will no longer permit a vessel to go free through respect for the flag. Something will happen, not to the flag, but to the boat that is using it, and there may be trouble between Spain and the United States.

"Another thing we do not like, is insisting that the Mora claim be paid just when Spain needs money for war purposes. The claim itself is unjust, and should never be paid. All the arbitrators have decided against it.

"Mora was never an American citizen until his property was destroyed. It would never have been pushed at all if a Spanish Minister was not to get a share in it. And why does not the United States pay claims that Spain has had ever since Florida was purchased? It was then agreed that Spanish residents of Florida who gave up their property should be reimbursed, but they have never been paid. It does not come with good grace for the United States to ask Spain to pay $1,500,000 now, and the manner in which the claim has been pressed makes Spaniards sore. The United States does not pay the award made by the Bering Sea Commission, and is getting the reputation of being a bad debtor among nations; yet a demand is made that Spain pay the unjust Mora claim, and we must do it at once.

"All these things make our blood boil. We expect friendly treatment from a friendly nation, instead of that we have an insurrection in Cuba which was inspired by Americans, and which would not last a month if it did not have the aid and encouragement of people in this country."

When asked about the prevalence of yellow fever in Cuba, Señor Alvarez said:

"There is some fever there, but it is to be expected. We do not regard yellow fever as an epidemic disease. It is an acclimatization fever, which new arrivals from colder countries must undergo. It was a mistake to send so many troops from Spain before the rainy season was over. In October more troops will be sent from Spain, and we expect them to quickly suppress the insurrection. In Puerto Province and Santa Clara we shall probably have little difficulty. In Santiago Province, with its inaccessible mountains, the insurgents may choose to become beasts and live in the woods, making it impossible for us to restore quiet for some time."

Señor Alvarez expects to return to Havana in September.

Mrs. Howell Held for Murder.

WELLSBOROUGH, Penn., Aug. 14.—The examination of Mrs. Charlotte Howell, who is accused of having poisoned, at Tioga, last May Miss Libbie Knapp, a young woman, was begun here last night, and was concluded this morning. Sufficient evidence was presented to hold Mrs. Howell, and she was sent back to the county jail to await the action of the Grand Jury in September. It is alleged that Mrs. Howell was jealous of Miss Knapp. Mrs. Howell's brother, A. A. Dutton of New-York City, has been here to look after her interests.

CATTLE FOR THE FOREIGN MARKETS

Secretary Morton Shows that if American Farmers Found Out What Is Wanted It Would Pay Them.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—"If the American farmer would study the demands and condition of the foreign market, and devote less attention to politics, his condition would be greatly improved." Secretary Morton of the Agricultural Department advanced this proposition to-day as a result of his conversation a few hours earlier with Samuel Degean of Chicago. Mr. Degean has just returned to the United States from a trip to England, to which country he carried, a month ago, a consignment of 308 American beeves for the British market. He reported to Secretary Morton that the Americans proved to be good sailors; that none of the number was lost on the voyage, and that they all arrived at Liverpool in better condition than when they left this country.

The Polled Angus cattle, which formed a fair part of the cargo, sold readily for $100. The Herefords were next in demand, and the Durhams, which constituted the remainder, were last. The average price paid for the 308 cattle was $97.58 each, while the average weight was 1,360 pounds. This ready sale, Secretary Morton says, was due to the fact that the cattle were not only in prime condition, but that they were of a quality which the English market demands. He believes, therefore, that if the American farmer will acquaint himself with what the British and German and other European consumers of American products want, he will not only find a quick but a more lucrative market in those countries as well.

A case in point, the Secretary continued, is found in the shipment last year of American bacon to the United Kingdom. Upon its arrival there it was brought into competition with Danish bacon. While the price obtained for the latter commodity was $14.18 a hundredweight, that obtained for the American bacon was only $9.72. In other words, the Secretary argues, if the quality of the American bacon exported last year for sale in the British market had been as well adapted to the tastes of the British consumers as the Danish, it would have realized $28,192,300 instead of the $19,357,376 which it actually did realize.

Upon the subject of horses Secretary Morton also grows eloquent. He asserts that there is a growing demand in England for American horses. During the first nine months of last year the English market took 2,811 American driving horses, at an average price of $139 a head. A sound, light draught horse in good condition, of the size and weight adapted to omnibus work in cities, will generally bring in London or Liverpool $150. Here, again, Secretary Morton insists, the needs of the purchasers must be consulted, and if this be done a largely increased demand for American horses will follow.

Secretary Morton made to-day a comparative estimate of the shipments of American cattle to Europe for the first six months of this year with those of last year. He finds to his surprise an enormous decrease for this year. The figures are as follows, by months:

	1895.	1894.
January	22,576	26,430
February	22,051	26,780
March	22,011	35,441
April	19,258	44,834
May	22,944	47,636
June	23,359	47,212
Total	132,199	228,333

Secretary Morton does not attribute this falling off to any prejudice against American cattle, but he believes that it is due to the fact that the scarcity of the corn crop has resulted in a poor condition of cattle generally, and consequent inability of being satisfactorily disposed of in a foreign market.

CALLAHAN TELLS HIS STORY

Says an Italian Wanted Him to Return the Stolen Violins — Charges Against Others of the Gang.

James W. Callahan, alias Red Callahan, alias James Williams, one of the gang of burglars arrested by Capt. O'Brien of the Central Office, was held by Magistrate Cornell in the Tombs Police Court yesterday on the charge of stealing valuable violins, worth $1,200, from O. H. Dodworth, 108 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. Bail was fixed at $5,000. Other charges were preferred against Callahan's alleged companions.

Callahan told Magistrate Cornell that an Italian approached him with a request to return six violins to their owner. He said the Italian volunteered to point out a lawyer whom he could consult.

"He pointed out a man he said was Lawyer McLaughlin," added Callahan, "and he turned out to be a detective."

"Yes, the chief of detectives," interrupted Magistrate Cornell with a smile.

"I guess you know the rest of the story, as they tell it anyhow," added Callahan.

Miguel Carlucho, a mandolin maker of 301 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, charged John Grant, another of the gang, with the larceny of forty mandolins, worth $350, on April 10.

A second charge of burglary was made against John Grant and his brother, James, by Emile G. des Jardines, dealer in housefurnishing goods at 254 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. His place was entered on June 5, the iron bars being lifted off the window.

Magistrate Cornell discharged the fourth man in the gang, James Doyle, alias McLaughlin, 422 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, for lack of evidence.

Julia Callahan and Maggie Smith, who were arrested with the men, claimed to know nothing whatever of the burglaries.

Magistrate Cornell said the evidence was not strong enough to make out a case of receiving stolen goods, and committed them to the House of Detention as witnesses.

ENGINE WRECKS A TROLLEY CAR

Seven People Seriously Injured and Others with Lesser Hurts.

CHESTER, Penn., Aug. 14.—A trolley car on the Chester and Darby Line was struck by a Baltimore and Ohio shifting engine at the Leiperville Quarry crossing to-day, resulting in serious injury to seven people and slight injury to a dozen others. Those whom it was found necessary to take to the Chester Hospital were:

BLOECHLINGER, Mrs. ROSE; laceration below right knee.
FRIEL, WILLIAM; left leg badly bruised.
FRIEL, Mrs. WILLIAM; right leg broken.
FRIEL, MARY; ten years old; right leg broken.
FRIEL, WILLIAM, Jr.; two and one-half years old; cheek badly cut.
KENNEY, MARION S.; both legs badly bruised.
WILT, J. J.; right leg broken.

All the above are residents of Philadelphia.

Old Deed to Rahway Property.

RAHWAY, N. J., Aug. 14.—Word comes from Berkeley, Cal., of the existence of a deed conveying property in the heart of the City of Rahway. The deed was found by John Boyd, an expressman, in an ash barrel. It was in a gilt frame, and was almost illegible. Lawyers have deciphered the text. It is dated April 1, 1753, and is attested by Mathias Hitfield, Judge of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of Essex. The property is deeded from William Morris of Woodbridge to William Grant for the sum of £124. It conveys the land lying about the old brook, formerly known as the Main Street Ditch, and filled up about forty years ago.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Plainfield, N. J., Aug. 14.—Mrs. Henry C. Tailor, of this city, while shopping in New-York two weeks ago, had her pocket picked of a gold watch and pocketbook containing money and many papers of value. Mrs. Tailor received from New-York by express to-day a prepaid package in which she discovered everything taken from her but the money which was in the pocketbook. There was not the slightest clue as to the identity of the sender.

Montreal, Aug. 14.—A woman giving her name as Sarah Bashwood, from New-York, attempted last night to jump from an incoming Central Vermont train, but was prevented by a constable. She afterward informed him that she was eloping with her nephew. The police in New-York were communicated with, and from them it was learned that her husband's name was Cooperman. He telegraphed the police here this morning to send his wife back.

Port Jervis, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Charles Taeterow, a brother of William Taeterow, proprietor of the Mountain House, at Eldred, N. Y., W. Pilgrim, cook, and a young man whose name is unknown, and who was assistant cook at the Mountain House, were drowned in Highland Lake Monday.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Aug. 14.—William T. Twiss, representing Heywood Brothers & Co. of New-York City, was hurt to-day in a runaway accident. It is feared his spine is injured permanently. George Hughes of this city also was hurt, being badly cut and bruised.

Denver, Aug. 14.—Ex-Mayor Van Horn fell from a window of the Grand Central Hotel this morning and was killed.

DEATH OF WILLIAM H. WILLIAMS

He Was a Brooklyn Elections Commissioner and for Many Years a Prominent Republican.

Commissioner William H. Williams, President of the Brooklyn Board of Elections, died at his Summer home in Woodstock, Conn., yesterday evening. He left Brooklyn three weeks ago, and was at that time quite ill. He had devoted himself to his business in the early Spring to such a degree that he was almost prostrated, and after being appointed a Commissioner of Elections by Mayor Schieren, he was busily engaged in his public duties until his health became shattered.

He was one of the most prominent Republicans of Brooklyn, and frequently had been considered as a Mayoralty candidate. He was one of the leaders in the Brooklyn Young Republican Club, and at one time was its President. He was on the Advisory Committee of the Kings County Republican General Committee in 1881, 1882, and 1883, and was Chairman of the committee in 1884. He was at the time of his death a member of the Executive Committee of the Young Republican Club.

Commissioner Williams was born in Sloansville, Schoharie County, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1847. He was a descendant in the ninth generation from Robert Williams of Roxbury, Mass. Until he was fourteen years old he spent his life on a farm, and then he came to the city alone and friendless. He secured employment in Brooks Brothers' clothing store, and worked there for eighteen months. Then he became a clerk in a railroad office in Broadway. He entered the hardware business in 1865, and in 1871 formed a partnership with C. S. Van Wagoner under the firm name of Van Wagoner & Williams. It is now incorporated, and Mr. Williams was the President.

Commissioner Williams took up his residence in Brooklyn in 1867, and lived in the First Ward for twenty-five years. He moved a few years ago to 858 Carroll Street, where he resided at the time of his death.

Commissioner Williams was a member of the Franklin Literary Society, and served several terms as President. He was an active worker in Plymouth Church, and was Secretary of the Bethel Mission. He was a member of the Hamilton Club, the Montauk Club, the Union League Club, and was Corresponding Secretary of the New-England Society of Brooklyn, Vice President and Secretary of the Brooklyn Choral Society, and a Director of the City Savings Bank. He leaves a wife and three children. His wife is a relative of Henry C. Bowen.

TROUBLE IN COLLECTING ITS BILL

What Col. Waring Wrote to a Firm Complaining of Finance Department.

Col. George E. Waring, Jr., yesterday gave out the following correspondence as to bills contracted by the city throughout the Street-Cleaning Department:

George E. Waring, Jr.:

Dear Sir: We beg to call attention to our bills against your department amounting to $908.82.

The documents were sent by your department to the Financial Department May 28. After calling several times during the months of June for collection of same, without receiving any satisfactory information, about July 1 the writer called personally on Controller Fitch. He stated that he would sign the vouchers in a day or two, as he wished to obtain further information from your department in regard to the purchase. During the month of July we received the same reply several times from the Controller through his messenger. Wishing to facilitate matters, we called on your department and Mr. Doe, your chief clerk, could not find any communication from the Controller in regard to our claim.

Now, we would like to know whether the Street Cleaning Deparement is managed by Controller Fitch or yourself, and if you can oblige the Controller to honor purchases made through your Department. Does Controller Fitch assume to be a dictator of public finance or does his position call for the same prompt consideration in regard to small claims as it does for large ones?

Yours truly, PADDOCK & KLEINE.

New-York, Aug. 12.

To this Col. Waring sent the following reply:

Messrs. Paddock & Kleine:

Gentlemen: In reply to your letter of Aug. 12, I beg to say that no one in this department remembers any application for information in the matter of your bills as having been made personally or by letter on behalf of the Department of Finance.

I am not able to answer your questions specifically. I manage the Department of Street Cleaning myself, so far as obstructions from the Controller leave it possible. I cannot oblige the Controller to honor purchases made through this department; all bills contracted by this department are valid claims against the city, and their payment can be compelled by suit.

A reply to your last question might be more appropriately made by the Counsel to the Corporation than by yours truly,

GEORGE E. WARING, Jr., Commissioner.

New-York, Aug. 13.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment, at its meeting yesterday, directed the Controller to pay the Health Department $9,512.37 for the services of cart drivers and sweepers of the Street-Cleaning Department from July 26 to July 31. The payment was made under a resolution passed by the board some time ago appropriating money for street cleaning, which was to be done under the supervision of the Health Department. The appropriation was an extra one, and has now been expended.

PROTESTED HER INNOCENCE IN VAIN

Louise Hoffman, Accused of Theft and Discharged, Shoots Herself.

Louise Hofman, a German servant girl, nineteen years old, attempted suicide yesterday morning by shooting herself in the head in Mrs. Gregory's boarding house, 44 West Twenty-eighth Street. The girl had been in Mrs. Gregory's employ only a short time.

Mrs. Gregory missed something from her room yesterday and she accused her servant of having the thief. Louise pleaded innocence, but Mrs. Gregory discharged her and told her to leave the house instantly. The girl went to her room crying. A pistol shot was heard and she was found lying on the bed bleeding from a wound in the right side of the head.

An ambulance was called and the girl was placed under arrest and taken to Bellevue Hospital. The surgeon found that she had only injured herself slightly.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS and a careful microscopical examination of the urine, is a valuable aid in determining the nature of many chronic diseases, particularly those of the nervous system, blood, liver, kidneys, and bladder. These aids make it possible to treat such diseases successfully at a distance, without personal examination of the patient. Thus Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Gravel, and other Diseases of the Urinary Organs, "Liver Complaint," Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Dropsy and many other maladies are successfully treated and cured without personal consultation with the physician.

Nervous Debility, whether resulting from over-study, worry, disappointment, or from exhausting drains upon the system caused by prenicious secret habits contracted in youth, through ignorance of their ruinous consequences, is successfully managed, through correspondence, the necessary medicines being sent by mail or express. Write for question blanks, or describe your case, send sample of urine for analysis and enclose 10 cents for postage on treatise, which contains reproduced photographs and full names and addresses of vast numbers of people who have been cured in this way. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. PIERCE'S PLEASANT PELLETS

cure sick headache, biliousness, constipation, coated tongue, poor appetite, indigestion, windy belchings and kindred derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels.

ONCE USED, ALWAYS IN FAVOR.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Arrival of Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, President of the Grand Trunk.

PERSONALLY TO INSPECT THE ROAD

The Eminent London Financier Is Expected to Put the Unfortunate Company on Its Feet—His Views on Rates.

Sir Charles Rivers Wilson of London, President of the Grand Trunk Railway and the special representative of British holders of Central Pacific Railway securities, arrived here yesterday on the steamship Majestic. He will proceed to Boston in a day or two; from there he will go to Portland, Me., and thence to Montreal.

The main object of Sir Charles's visit to this continent is to make a thorough personal examination of the condition of the Grand Trunk Road. He succeeded Sir Henry Tyler in the Presidency of the company after a turbulent annual meeting of stockholders, at which vehement criticism was passed upon the existing management. The affairs of the company were represented as being in a very bad way, and Sir Charles was urged to take hold of the property and put it in good shape. He reluctantly consented to undertake the task.

Sir Charles Rivers Wilson.

Some radical changes in the policy and general management of the Grand Trunk are looked for by Canadian railroad men. Sir Charles Rivers Wilson is not only a keen and successful financier, but he is eminently practical, and it is expected that he will put a way to place the Grand Trunk property on a paying basis. He will probably meet the principal operating officers of the road within a day or two.

While in this city it is expected that Sir Charles will confer with the other Trunk Line Presidents on the rate situation, and on the special proposition to establish a binding agreement to maintain rates. On that point he remarked to a reporter yesterday: "The matter of rates is a matter of life and death to the carrying interests. The best solution of the question would be a pooling bill, but in the absence of that the best course is to do what we can to reach an agreement. How great the chances of success are I cannot yet know, for, of course, it is all new to me, as I have only recently taken office. You know of the many former experiments that have been made, and of their lack of success. The Presidents get together, form agreements, and promptly break them. Whether an agreement can now be reached, and whether it will be lived up to with more probity I cannot tell."

MR. HUNTINGTON'S RETURN.

The President of the Southern Pacific Back from Europe.

Collis P. Huntington, President of the Southern Pacific Railroad and of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, reached this port on the steamship Majestic yesterday, after an absence in Europe of nearly three months. Mr. Huntington was accompanied by his wife, his private secretary, George E. Miles, and Miss C. M. Campbell.

During his sojourn abroad, Mr. Huntington and his party visited London, Paris, Frankfort, Berlin, and Brussels, spending the greater part of the time in London and Paris. In the first named city Mr. Huntington discussed financial and railroad matters with the leading financiers, and found, greatly to his gratification, that a much more favorable feeling toward American railway securities was steadily developing. Quite naturally Mr. Huntington talked with some of the principal foreign holders of Central Pacific securities.

The trip was of undoubted benefit to the busy railroad President. He returns in robust health, and in excellent spirits. He spent last night at his city residence in Park Avenue. He may go to California next month.

Road to be Sold.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 14.—A circular was issued this afternoon by trustees of the estate of B. H. Bartol, announcing that the estate's holdings of stock, bonds, and privileges of the Washington and Georgetown Railway Company will be sold at auction in New-York on Tuesday next.

This move is said to have been prompted by a disagreement between the trustees and the controlling interests in the Washington and Georgetown Railway. It is understood the trustees are opposed to the policy of the present management of the railway company, and do not approve the propositions by which the Rock Creek and Washington and Georgetown companies are to be merged under the title of "The Capital Traction Company," with a capital stock of $12,000,000, the stock representing which shall be issued to remunerate the present shareholders of the Washington and Georgetown Company and to convert the outstanding bonds of that corporation into stock.

Mr. H. W. Bartol, one of the trustees, when seen this afternoon, declined to discuss the matter beyond saying that it was reasonable to suppose that if matters had been conducted to suit them, the sale of securities would not have been proposed.

Boston and Albany Report.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—The twenty-eighth annual report of the Boston and Albany Railroad Company shows that there was a decrease of 430 in the number of passengers carried as compared with 1894, the total number being 12,151,670. The freight business

A GRAND BALL AT NEWPORT

Given by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt for Her Daughter.

ONE HUNDRED IN THE COTILLION

Enchanting Scenes in the Beautiful Ballroom — Expensive Favors for the Dancers — Some Cottage Dinners.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 14.—The special event of this evening with society was the dance at the Breakers given by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt in honor of her daughter, Miss Gertrude. There was a dinner to thirty young people at 8:30 o'clock, which was served in the large and elegantly appointed dining hall. The 300 other guests began to arrive at 11 o'clock, and the dancing began soon after that hour. It was general and informal till midnight, when supper was served on thirty-six small tables placed in the dining hall and billiard room, each bearing a floral centrepiece of Jack roses and maidenhair ferns.

The supper menu was elaborate, but the company was not long at the tables, for all were eager for the cotillion, the special feature of the evening. The scene during the dancing of the cotillion was most enchanting. The gay gowns of the ladies blended delightfully with the tints and shades of the walls, and produced a picture of much splendor, which was seen to great advantage from the staircase and galleries where those who did not dance congregated.

Lispenard Stewart led the cotillion, with Miss Vanderbilt. There was no break from the opening of the first figure till the close of the last, for two bands, one stationed in the drawing room and the other in the library, rendered continuous music.

The favors were unusually elaborate and expensive even for a Newport cotillion. The gentlemen had gold and silver scarf pins and the ladies beautiful French fans. The gentlemen also had French toys and the ladies shepherds' crooks and ribbon scarfs. The dancers occupied a hundred golden chairs placed around the hall and connected with ribbons.

The ballroom was as near perfection as a ballroom could be. It is doubtful if any other private residence in the world has its equal. At one end was a spray fountain, a novel and picturesque feature. The general decorations of the room were exquisite.

Mrs. Vanderbilt made no great effort at floral display, but many American Beauty roses were shown in loose bunches, as well as some rare potted plants from Mrs. Vanderbilt's own greenhouses. Secretary Herbert was one of the guests.

There were several dinners at the cottages, from which the guests went to the dance. Among the entertainers were Miss Anna Sands, Mrs. T. Saffern Taller, James J. Van Alen, Miss Grace A. Havemeyer, Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, and Mrs. George Henry Warren.

To-day's arrivals at the cottages included Mrs. Edward Worthington of Chicago, guest of Mrs. Henry Clews; Moses A. Depadilla of the Spanish Legation, guest of Mrs. Perry Baldwin; Col. E. D. Morrell of Philadelphia, guest of Mrs. J. G. Johnson; Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Potter of New-York, guests of Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, and Ralph G. N. Ellis of New-York, guest of Mrs. George Hoffman.

Other arrivals to-day were Countess Boutourline of St. Petersburg, Count Garets of Paris; A Leghaitt, the Belgian Minister; R. Leghaitt of the Belgian Legation, F. Towlinson and family of London; Theodore C. Nixon, William Benison Hatch, Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Chapman, L. Mogden, Mrs. W. B. White, C. F. Harrison, H. V. Day, Frederick J. Winston, Harry P. Robbins, Warren Evarts, Mrs. A. H. Allen, J. M. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. D. Douglass Caulkins, New-York; H. Streetman, Toledo; Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Wilkins, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Sterling, Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Roddin, L. B. Kilbourne, Mrs. F. A. Kilbourne, Mrs. W. A. Richardson, Miss M. L. Goss, F. G. Whiting, and S. B. Cadow, Chicago.

A. R. Winslow, John H. Holmes, Henry H. Holmes, T. B. Fay, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Gould, J. Rock, J. D. Gordon, J. Linfield Damon, Jr., Boston; J. S. Roche, Worcester. R. S. Hooker, Mrs. C. R. Barnett, Washington; Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Spalding, Detroit; Mr. and Mrs. Daniel C. Nugent, A. H. Zeeler W. F. Zeeler, St. Louis; T. V. Clapp, Haydens, Conn.; Samuel Weeks, Miss Anita Weeks, York, Penn.; Daniel T. Wilson, Mrs. John Leech, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. William Dixon, Miss Dunlap, Philadelphia; G. D. Clark, Baltimore; H. Shaw, E. D. Riggs, Pittsburg; George M. Harmon, New-Haven; Dr. P. F. Francke, R. E. Francke, Lawrence, I. I.; Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Pixley, Miss Mary Pixley, Utica; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Carpenter, Springfield, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Shepherd, Narragansett Pier.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilteer Brooks Smith, Mrs. Charles B. Beach, Mrs. Charles Davenport, Miss Florence Jones, Bridgeport; Dr. H. A. Souther, Milton, Mass.; George C. Eustis, F. Watters, Beverly, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Ernest E. Hart, Council Bluffs, Iowa; G. D. Braman, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. W. Braman, Cohassett; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Edichelmer, Mr. and Mrs. E. Furth, Miss Furth, Dr. B. W. James, Dr. C. P. Grayson, Philadelphia; Miss K. R. Jay, Miss E. A. Usher, Buffalo; Mr. and Mrs. Jack Gardner, Pride's Crossing, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will give private theatricals Sept. 3. They have sent out 250 invitations. A stage will be erected in the hall of the Breakers. Several young society people who are proficient will perform. Such a manner of entertaining will be a novelty in Newport.

Registered at the Casino to-day were: Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bergen, Louis B. Hasbrouck, E. C. Potter, Mr. Burden, Jr., B. S. De Garmendia, New-York; Lieuts. Henry H. Barroll and M. F. Paxven, Pay Director Beaman, Chaplain C. O. Wright of the navy, A. Padilla, A. Le Ghait, Washington; George L. Eustis, and Alfred Watters, Beverly, Mass.

It is announced here that the wedding of Miss Stillman, daughter of James S. Stillman, to J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., will take place in New-York in December.

Secretary Herbert held a large reception on the Dolphin this morning. He will leave for Boston and Bar Harbor to-morrow.

To-day's arrivals at Conanicut included Congressman Adolphus Meyer of Louisiana, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel C. Nugent, St. Louis; Mrs. L. R. Hamersley, L. R. Hamersley, Jr., Miss Hamersley, New-Orleans; Miss Ella Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Moulton and family, Brooklyn; Edgar Allan Poe, Baltimore; Miss Julia Leibert, Detroit; Lorin M. Barringer, Philadelphia; Mrs. Frederick von Schneider, Miss Henrietta von Schneider, Louisville.

In the opening match of the court tennis tournament here to-day B. S. De Garmendia of New-York beat Joshua Crane, Jr., of Boston, 6—1, 6—0. Mr. De Garmendia now will meet Fiske Warren of Boston in the finals, which will be decided by the best two in three matches on Thursday and Saturday, and if necessary, Monday.

LAWN FETE AT BAR HARBOR.

The Kebo's Wednesday Dance Attracts Large Numbers.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 14.—Social interest centred in two events to-day. The first was in the afternoon—the annual lawn fête in aid of the Village Improvement Association. This year it was held on the grounds surrounding W. B. Rice's Summer residence, "The Tides." Flags and yachting insignia, loaned by the owners of the various yachts in the harbor, were draped effectively on the long piazzas. The chief attraction was a vaudeville show, in which a number of prominent young people took part. Miss Jenkins took the rôle of Trilby, Miss Douglas Quarrier sang "Ben Bolt," E. Fales Coward of New-York gave recitations, after which Miss Geraldine Morgan and Louis von Gaertner gave violin selections. Miss Margaret Elliot sang and Miss Berry gave a selection on the piano. Then came a masked quadrille, in which a number of prominent society folks people participated. Mr. J. Montgomery Hare of New-York acted as stage manager.

The affair wound up with a Virginia reel, danced by the following young ladies, attired in pure white: Miss Mary Scott, Miss Helen Bickley, Miss Maria Mitchell, Miss Hare, Miss Derby, Miss Mary Harrison, Miss Elinor Gray, the Misses Hall, Miss Natalie Barney, Miss Angelica Livingston, Miss Corson, Miss Snelling, Miss Baird, Miss Roberts, Miss Hamilton, Miss McAlister, Miss Davis, Miss Butcher, Miss Boyd, Miss Seely, and Miss Tiers.

At the flower booth were Mrs. R. H. Townsend, Mrs. H. D. Burnham, and Mrs. Bechsher.

Mrs. W. Lee, the Misses McLane, and Miss J. Mitchell were at the raffling booth. The second event of the day was the regular Wednesday evening dinner and dance at Kebo. Although last night's carnival kept the social leaders up late, they turned out in full force to-night. Several dinner parties were given, one by D. Wells of New-York, in whose company were Mrs. Arthur Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. G. Baldwin Newell, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Kingsley, and Miss Douglass Quarrier.

Dr. Wallace Neff's party consisted of Dr. and Mrs. James Madison Taylor, Mrs. Wallace Neff, Mr. Bush, Miss Stokes, J. G. Rosengarten, John De Koven, Mr. Bowler, and Mr. Wheelan.

Thomas Mildrum Rutherford acted as host of a party consisting of Mrs. R. J. McCormick, Mr. Van Nest, Mrs. Rutherford, Miss Helen Steel, Miss Barney, Mavroyeni Bey, the Turkish Minister; Comte Bulsseret, and Miss Connelly.

The round table was occupied to-night by James R. Todd and a party consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick May, Miss Warfield, Mr. and Miss Baldwin, Miss Jenkins, Miss Keyser, C. Morton Smith, and Mr. and Mrs. George C. Jenkins.

Philip Livingston of New-York also gave a dinner party. His guests were Mr. Henning, the Misses Dudley, J. Otis Post, and Mrs. Philip Livingston.

Among those present at the dance were Mr. Shepherd, Theodore Cooper, Harry Anderson, Mrs. George Harris, Mr. Cosby, Potter Palmer, Jr.; Honoré Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Kemp, Julian Gerard, Mr. Phifard, Mrs. and Misses Worden, Mrs. J. H. Townsend, D. W. C. Falls, Miss Codman Parker, Mrs. John Codman, William Rauch, Mrs. Rauch, Miss Cushman Quarrier, Mrs. Douglas Quarrier, J. C. McCoy, Joseph Harriman, Mr. Remington, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Knight, Miss Morris, Miss Sullivan, Mrs. Arthur Sullivan, Miss Andrews, Mr. Hecksher, Mr. Phifer, H. N. Bull, Mr. Laimbeer, Mr. Revnal, Tennyson Neely, Mr. Pike, Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mr. Maas, E. Hall, Mr. Livingston, Mrs. Clarence Cary, Miss Maude Thompson, Mr. Gurnee, Louis Von Gaertner, Mr. Derby, Fellows Davis, Pierpont Davis, Miss Davis, Baron Schwerine, Miss Davidge, Miss Tudor, Miss Bend, Count Szechenyi.

GOLF PLAYING AT LENOX.

An Extraordinary Number of Men and Women Take Part.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 14.—There were about fifty persons on the golf grounds this morning, who went around the links. It was a larger number than had played golf at any previous time this season. Among the young women who played were Miss Davis, the Misses Ives, Miss Shaw, Miss Barlow, and the Misses Parsons. Among the men who played were Parkman Shaw, Mr. Alexandre, Mr. Davis, Harvey and "Jack" Williams, Mr. Fowler, James L. Barclay, J. Searle Barclay, Jr., Mr. Cotting, J. Egmont Schermerhorn, and several visitors from Stockbridge.

J. Howard Whittemore of Naugatuck, Conn., is the guest of his cousin, John E. Parsons.

F. K. Sturgis gave a woman's luncheon to-day. Nearly all the women of Lenox were present.

Mrs. Francis Barlow gave a dinner to-day at Sunny Bank to about a dozen women.

Mrs. J. Blair Scribner of New-York, who spent the month of June in Lenox, returned here to-day, and will remain several weeks. Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Cromwell of Portchester, N. Y., arrived to-day, and will remain through the Autumn, guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Deruyter. Mrs. John B. Drake of Chicago and Miss Gertrude Otis of Cleveland are expected to arrive to-morrow to spend the Autumn season. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Palmer, who have been at Bar Harbor, are expected in Lenox in a few days.

D. H. Rowland, Miss Edwards, Miss E. Edwards, and Miss Wemple of Norfolk, Conn., were in Lenox to-day. They are driving through the country. Mrs. George Tilden of West Lebanon came over to-day, with a party of friends, including Mrs. A. Mosher of Troy and Mrs. A. Mosher, Jr., of Bay City, Mich. Miss Lila Sloane and Master Malcolm Sloane, son and daughter of William Douglas Sloane, arrived at Elm Court from Bar Harbor to-day.

Invitations reached Lenox to-day for the wedding of T. N. P. Stokes, son of Anson Phelps Stokes, to Miss Edith Minturn, which is to take place at Murray Bay, Canada, Aug. 21. Among those who will attend will be Mrs. Francis Barlow, sister of Mrs. Minturn, and Miss Lulu Barlow.

Mrs. David B. Turner of Richmond, Va., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Richard S. Dana.

RECEPTION AT SARATOGA.

Celebration of the Birthday of Mrs. J. F. Gibbons of Washington.

SARATOGA, Aug. 14.—A reception was given this evening at one of the hotels in honor of Mrs. J. T. Gibbons of Washington, a regular guest here for years. It was in celebration of her seventy-eighth birthday.

"The Prodigal Father" was the Town Hall attraction to-night.

Many Summer visitors will accompany the First Presbyterians to-morrow on their one-hundred-mile trip through Lake Champlain.

Townsend H. Fellows of Albany sang in Congress Spring Park this evening.

The members of the New-York State Hotel Association left for their homes to-day.

Frank Hunter Potter of New-York City will give a musicale to-morrow at Yaddo, the country seat of Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Trask of New-York City.

Many ladies of the college colony this afternoon and evening took part in a lawn party for the benefit of the Home of the Good Shepherd.

"Repartee as a Fine Art" was the subject of the lecture delivered this morning by William H. McElroy of New-York City in the Saratoga Summer lectures series. His audience filled the Opera House.

Dr. William H. Johnson of Albany delivered a lecture in Zion Church this evening. His subject was "Lincoln, Rebellion, Slavery, and Freedom."

Dr. John A. Moore of New-York City, formerly of this place, has resigned as First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon of the Saratoga Citizens Corps.

The Empire State Deaf-Mute Association will meet in the Bethesda Parish House to-morrow morning. The Rev. A. W. Mann of Cleveland, Ohio, will preach to the mutes in the evening.

Among the late arrivals from New-York City are J. A. Bliss, Miss Warren, J. H. Pierce, Miss McIntyre, Mrs. F. R. Kossam, Mr. and Mrs. John Conley, Mrs. W. H. McIntyre, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hirsch, Mr. and Mrs. J. Mooney, J. F. Crennin, Miss E. M. Crennin, C. Dalton, Jr., Miss E. Dayton, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Gardway, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Miller, Miss J. Bergen, C. A. Brahams, S. Limberger, the Misses Mooney, J. N. Crennin, Mrs. C. E. Dayton, Mr. and Mrs. N. Camp, Jr., Mrs. K. A. Naylor, Miss Kanenbly, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Crandall, J. S. Crandall, Mrs. W. L. Salter, Mrs. J. Willett, W. J. Fannin.

W. W. Belvin, H. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hendrickson, Mr. and Mrs. S. Holmes, S. Heining, Mr. and Mrs. Callahan, Miss P. Freedman, M. D. Rothschild, S. Ford, E. W. Eager, Mr. and Mrs. I. R. Benjamin, T. Thompson, Mr. Dupignac, Miss L. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Dillon, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Duval, Mrs. Yard, Mrs. H. Myers, Miss E. Murphy, E. Keyes, M. A. Brown, R. Sigel, R. W. Harrison, J. Martin, F. A. Steiner, Mrs. M. Freedman, M. Freedman, H. H. Brockway, Mrs. J. Dreyther, D. P. Pease, Miss E. T. Nerstert.

J. M. Lopse, Mrs. Ellerson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Morse, Mrs. M. N. Keyser, Miss L. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Palmer, A. Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Kendall, Mr. and Mrs. G. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. I. Beach, W. P. Stevenson, H. Stanford, M. Pinkney, Miss E. Shirley, J. H. Rich, F. R. Easton, Miss E. Johnson, W. M. Brown, B. A. Cohen, Mrs. J. M. Pinckney, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Shirley, J. A. Hetherington, C. A. Fuller, M. C. Rood, W. D. Sewell, L. J. Morrison, M. J. Platz, J. Bruner, C. E. Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Quinn, A. Kirby, J. A. Bell, H. B. Judge, A. Ewing, D. E. Delevan, H. M. Gurans, A. G. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Reilley.

C. T. Schermerhorn, U. T. Roddy, G. P. Kargsburg, Miss A. P. Schermerhorn, R. Gilson, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Starin, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Willy, J. A. Ross, Mrs. Harton, Mrs. Brown, S. E. Travis, P. A. Tafft, J. N. Anthony, J. C. Cruise, J. J. Morgan, J. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Burke, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. J. Champs, G. H. Haswarth, W. R. Campbell, W. M. Hubbard, G. E. Keeler, Mrs. M. Schulz, Mrs. C. F. Terhune, W. F. Chase, C. W. Weed.

From Brooklyn: E. Cooper, J. B. Wade, E. J. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. M. May, Miss C. A. Harper, Miss Doscher, F. A. Schroeder, Miss Schroeder, S. E. Bates, M. M. Furey, E. J. Boyle, Miss J. P. Harper, C. Doscher, Mr. Abbott, Mrs. Schroeder, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Riggs, Miss A. C. Smith, Master Riggs, Mr. and Mrs. W. Q. Smith, M. Franklin, F. Roemrule, Jr., G. J. Kosh, W. C. Tate, Mrs. J. F. Gerow, L. Gerow, Miss F. Gerow, Mrs. E. Carroll, T. J. O'Donnell.

From Baltimore: Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Grimes, Mrs. A. Rice, Mrs. E. Miller, Mrs. F. W. Hall, F. W. Hall, Mrs. E. Parmley.

From Washington: Mrs. H. M. Murdy, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cammack, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Cammack, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Caddagan, C. A. Munn.

PULLMAN FAMILY HOLDS A REUNION.

The Event of the Day at Alexandria Bay—Fresh Influx of Visitors.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, Aug. 14.—The Pullman family held a reunion to-day, an event that is observed every August in memory of the birthday of Mrs. Harriett Pullman, George M. Pullman's mother. The affair was very quietly celebrated, the illness of Mrs. George M. Pullman at Elberon, N. J., lending a sombreness to the occasion. There were present ex-Gov. Oglesby of Illinois, Miss Oglesby, Miss Clara Barton, Capt. Wyman, United States Army, friends of the family, and these relatives: G. M. Pullman, J. M. Pullman, the Rev. Royal Pullman, Miss Forence Pullman, George H. Pullman, Mrs. F. West, Mrs. W. J. Flouhrer, Miss Helen Flouhrer, Masters Minton and Lewis Flouhrer, Mrs. Charles Smith, Miss Mabel Smith, Mrs. Gallop, Miss Stella Gallop, Miss Annie McElroy, S. P. West, Edgar Mayer, Miss Benton, and Miss Helen Kellogg.

There was a large influx of visitors today, and there appears to be a disposition on the part of the people to make the most of what remains of the Summer.

New-Yorkers registered to-day as follows: Dr. H. Herman, Thomas H. Whelan, John A. Mason, C. F. Hoagland, Mr. and Mrs. N. I. Walter, child, and maid, Miss Williams, H. N. Walter.

PERFECT DAY AT LONG BRANCH.

Just the Weather for Boating, Riding, and Driving.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 14.—This has been a most delightful day—not too warm and not too cool, but just right for good bathing, driving, and sailing.

The life-savers of Monmouth Beach Station, No. 4, were the recipients to-day of a handsome silk flag by Gothamites summering at the Clubhouse Circle. A silk pennant, with the number and name of the station, will be presented later by the same persons.

The Long Branch Fire Department had its annual parade to-night. The fire "ladies" were cheered heartily while passing the fine Summer cottages on Ocean Avenue, which were handsomely decorated for the occasion.

Those who arrived at the Ocean Hotel to-day were: J. H. Emery, C. H. Fletcher, Boston, Mass.; E. Sweeney, St. Louis, Mo.; Philip A. Tracy, Virginia; J. M. Lascellos, Buffalo; William O. Paul, San Francisco; Mrs. L. Da Casse, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Harris, Mrs. K. M. Walton, J. Callon, P. Boylan, A. J. Gabriel, A. Handyside, and Mrs. J. R. Lichtenstein, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. April D. Lamden of Denver, Col., and George Medey, Chatham, N. Y.

The arrivals at the Elberon Hotel today were Miss Voorhees, H. C. Adrain, Jr., New-York; C. C. Gould, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Francis J. M. Dillon, New-York; William H. Woods, Jersey City; P. C. Searing, Newark; Leon Coffin Altemus, Philadelphia; George H. Russell, Detroit, Mich.; William M. Watts, Charles E. Matther, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Wardell, Orange, N. J.; W. H. Fleming, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Mr. and Mrs. William Franklin, Parrenton, Va.

The arrivals at the Brighton Hotel today were John H. Hayden, Philadelphia; Mrs. L. Johnson, Cincinnati; W. H. Charadaroyne, Mrs. Arnout and daughter, F. H. Campbell and family, Mr. and Mrs. John Sayre, Warwick, N. Y.; Mrs. M. J. Rosenthal, Mrs. James L. and Miss Margaret Mitchell, Brooklyn; E. D. Colvin, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. Gunwell Burt, Warwick, N. Y.; Miss Louise Clark, Westown, N. Y.; M. M. O'Hagan, J. Lew Berg, and T. C. Byrnes, New-York.

The guests who arrived at the Howland Hotel to-day were Charles A. Logan, Brooklyn; F. Medina, Philadelphia; Mrs. D. Hirsch, Trenton, N. J.; L. Newton Sanders, Painted Post, N. Y.; Miss Tessie Rosenheim, Savannah, Ga.; Charles Frothingham and family, Albany; James J. Foster and family, St. Louis; Harry Eaton, Steubenville, Ohio; George Wilson, Jr., J. W. Irving, and Egmont N. Hiller, New-York.

Other guests who arrived here to-day were E. B. Kinghorn, H. W. Grinda, T. L. Hermann, Dr. De Witt, Mrs. Hallet, Mrs. William H. Crawford, Saul Asher, Miss Lillie Stern, Benjamin Thomas, Jr., Gilbert Adams, J. A. Wood, James M. Leszynsky, John G. Bennings, John T. Little, Jr., T. G. Dreyfus, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Daniels, Mr. and Mrs. B. Barrett, Miss Sadie Barnett, E. Lauer, A. Moore, Charles Miller, Miss Amber L. Wiener, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bergman, New-York; John F. Whelan, Syracuse, N. Y.; Vincent D. Ryan, John P. McDonnell, Buffalo; Mr. and Mrs. Marcus, Chicago; Sam Rosenthal, Philadelphia; Ludwig Eiseman, Baltimore; Dr. H. B. Sellman, Baltimore; Albert Schener, Orange, N. J.; Leon Fellman, New-Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Rhodes, Birmingham, Ala.; A. Baxter, Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. William Ulman, Miss Ulman, Selma, Ala.; Mr. and Mrs. E. Holzman, L. Muhlheimer, E. S. Ulman, J. H. Durkee, New-York, and I. Stern and wife, Philadelphia.

BASEBALL AT RICHFIELD SPRINGS.

Home Club Defeats the Cuban Giants—Several Musicales at the Hotels.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Aug. 14.—The town is baseball crazy to-night and the Summer visitors are as enthusiastic as the natives over the fact that the home club beat the Cuban Giants this afternoon in the best game ever played here. The grand stand was filled to overflowing, the majority of those present being ladies. The smoking stand and bleachers were equally full and many stood along the ropes. The Giants made one run in the sixth inning and Richfield two in the seventh. These were the only runs of the game. The victory is to be credited to the excellent battery work of Summersgill and Lestage, although their support was good. "Pop" Smith Ransom and McGuire made beautiful plays. Previous to this game the Giants had won twenty-two consecutive contests against strong clubs all over the country, and to-day's defeat was a surprise to them.

There was a charming concert and recital at the Spring House this morning that entertained a large audience. Edwin Star Belknap gave a series of scenes from Shakespeare, with the musical assistance of Miss Jennie Dutton, Puerdon Robinson and Joseph Pizzarello. Miss Dutton and Mrs. Frederick Dean gave vocal selections.

Mr. Earle treated his guests to an entertaining musicale this morning, rendered by Miss Cecilia Broems, and Mr. and Mrs. Riccardo Ricci. There were many guests from other houses present by Mr. Earle's [illegible] and all enjoyed the good programme.

[illegible]uch-postponed bicycle tournament is down for to-morrow afternoon, when the ball nine will be at Little Falls.

Col. Lawrence Kip has been called back to the city to the regret of all the guests of the Spring House.

Miss E. Louise Hinds gave some delightful character sketches to a large audience of ladies at one of the cottages last night. Among the New-Yorkers in the audience were Miss Jennie Howard, Mrs. Boese, Miss Florence Boese, Mrs. M. A. Craig, Miss Carrie G. Wright, Miss Estill, Mrs. William Wieting, Mrs. Clark, Miss Clark, M. G. Wilkins, Miss Gildersleeve, Miss Stanley, and Mr. Shelton.

The bellboys at the Spring House furnished fun for everybody by a cake walk at the Summer theatre this evening.

New-Yorkers arriving at the Earlington to-day are Mrs. Edward F. Mostert, Mrs. H. C. Elliott, Miss Cecilia Broems, Mrs. M. T. Cotes and son, Mrs. C. M. Detrick, M. Fitzsimmons. At the Spring House to-day are Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Hutchinson and family, Mrs. S. Conde, Miss Conde, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. McNaughton, Prof. Kruger, and Mrs. Rogers.

Brooklyn Firemen Hurt.

The two-story brick-front building, 110 to 116 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, was burned yesterday afternoon. The cause of the fire is not known.

The premises were owned and occupied by Andrew O'Donnell as a cooperage. The loss is estimated at $20,000.

An unusual number of casualties befel members of the Fire Department during the fire. William Conway, Nicholas Dawson, and Michael Langin fell into the ruins and were bruised, while John Smith was overcome by smoke, and James Moore was attacked with hemorrhage of the lungs.

Retail Grocers Celebrate.

The New-York Retail Grocers' Union held its fourteenth annual picnic and Summer-night's festival at Harlem River Park yesterday. The grounds were crowded. During the afternoon there was shooting and bowling, and several prize drawings. In the evening there was dancing.

IVORY SOAP
IT FLOATS

At all grocery stores two sizes of Ivory Soap are sold; one that costs five cents a cake, and a larger size. The larger cake is the more convenient and economical for laundry and general household use. If your Grocer is out of it, insist on his getting it for you.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CINTI.

WILL TEST THE WILDS LAW

Case Before Magistrate Deuel Which Will Probably Be Taken to Another Court for Decision.

For some time past there has been a difference of opinion between the City Magistrates and the Commissioners of Charities and Correction as to the exact purpose and scope of the Wilds cumulative sentence law.

In order to settle the question at issue and permit one of the higher courts to hand down an opinion, Magistrate Deuel arranged with President Porter of the Board of Charities and Correction that a test case should be made.

Under this arrangement Lawrence Dunphy, Superintendent of Blackwell's Island, went to Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday by instruction of President Porter, who accompanied him.

Magistrate Deuel appeared in his private examination room, and there were also present Assistant District Attorney Miller, representing the people, and Assistant Corporation Counsel U. L. Turner, representing the Corporation Counsel.

The test case was based on the complaint of Margaret Graham of 33 Grove Street. The complaint said:

Margaret Graham of 33 Grove Street, being duly sworn, deposes and says that on the 6th day of August, 1895, at the Second District City Magistrates Court she was made complaint to Joseph M. Deuel, the City Magistrate presiding in said court, that one George Graham, her son, was in her premises using threatening, abusive, and insulting language, with intent to provoke a breach of the peace, and whereby a breach of the peace might be occasioned.

The complaint then recites that the Magistrate upon deponent's complaint issued a warrant for her son on the 7th day of August, and that on that day he was arrested and taken before the Magistrate; that he was given an opportunity to make a statement after an examination, and that he was held in $500 for his good behavior for a term of six months, or failing to find this security, was to be sent to the city prison and there securely kept until he found a bondsman.

The deponent went on to say that the imprisonment of George Graham was not to exceed six months, and that on the afternoon of Aug. 10 deponent found that her son was again at large; that she at once made inquiries at the Second District Court and there learned that her son had been transferred from the prison to Blackwell's Island to "the custody of Lawrence Dunphy, Superintendent thereof, who did knowingly and without lawful authority permit the said George Graham to escape before the term for which he had been committed had expired, in violation of Section 115 of the Penal Code, wherefore deponent prays that the said Lawrence Dunphy may be arrested and dealt with according to law for said offense."

President Porter and Superintendent Dunphy listened attentively to the reading of the complaint. Then a general discussion followed as to the exact meaning of the Wilds law.

Mr. Turner contended that the language of the law was very plain. "The Wilds law," said he, "requires that every individual who is convicted of disorderly conduct, vagrancy, or drunkenness be committed to the workhouse. The Magistrates may impose a fine, and if the fine is paid the prisoner is discharged. If the fine is not paid the prisoner is committed for five days for the first offense, twenty days for the second, thirty days for the third offense, and so on."

Magistrate Deuel held that the Legislature never intended that this act should cover "all" cases of disorderly conduct, vagrancy, or drunkenness. He claimed that the Magistrates should be allowed discretion to say whether or not certain offenders should pay a fine or whether they should go to the workhouse.

"For instance," said Magistrate Deuel, "suppose a man commit a trifling offense where a fine of $1 would be ample punishment. The Legislature surely never intended that the culprit should go to the workhouse for five days if he failed to pay the fine, nor, on the other hand, in the case of the commitment of a habitual drunkard or vagrant, that he should be liberated at the end of five days."

Mr. Turner said that was the language of the law.

"Yes," said Magistrate Deuel, "but we must also take cognizance of the spirit of the law."

It was agreed that the hearing of the case be adjourned to Tuesday, Aug. 20, at 2 o'clock, when Magistrate Deuel is expected to submit a written opinion. It is probable that the case will be sent to Special Sessions, that a conviction will be had, and that it will then be brought to a higher court and settled.

FOR SEVEN NEW SCHOOLHOUSES

Board of Education Approves of Sites and Will Ask that the Property be Condemned.

The Board of Education held a special meeting yesterday afternoon to take measures to secure sites for seven new schoolhouses. There is such immediate need for the new schools that it was deemed expedient not to wait for the matter to come up at the next regular meeting of the board.

It is not customary for the School Commissioners to hold sessions during midsummer, but so urgent was the call issued by Chairman Maclay for yesterday's meeting, that there was more than a quorum present at the announced hour. Mr. Maclay presided.

The Commissioners present were Messrs. Holt, Hubbell, Herbert, Ketchum, Mack, McSweeney, Prentiss, Van Arsdale, Meirowitz, Kelly, Beneville, and Wehrum.

The following communication sent to Mayor Strong by Bishop Potter, and referred to the Board of Education, was read by Mr. Maclay:

If a committee comes to you in regard to a new public schoolhouse in Rivington Street, I hope you will give them a warm welcome and vigorous backing. Dr. Rainsford of the College Settlement wishes to secure the adoption by the Board of Education and the Park Commissioners of a really worthy scheme of a school, with adequate playground and baths. Here is a chance to build the finest schoolhouse New-York has ever dreamed of, and to associate your administration with a good, noble, and monumental work, which I hope you will seize and approve with your usual amount of vigor. Believe me always faithfully yours, H. C. POTTER.

The question of the new school sites then came up. The proposed sites are located at the northwest corner of First Avenue and Ninety-first Street; St. Nicholas Avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-sixth and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Streets; south side of Twentieth Street, between First and Second Avenues; Rivington Street, between Forsyth and Eldridge Streets; block bounded by Varick, North Moore, and Beach Streets; block bounded by East Broadway, Scammell, Henry, and Gouverneur Streets; East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, from Beach to Union Avenue.

It was unanimously resolved to petition the Supreme Court, through the Corporation Counsel, for the appointment of Commissioners to condemn for school sites the property described.

The board also passed a resolution requesting the School Trustees of the several wards, where small parks are being laid out, to make application to the Board of Education for the erection of schools in such parks when they are established. The privilege of erecting schools in these parks is provided for in Chapter 293, Laws of 1895.

Piece of Tooth Struck His Eye.

WEST NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., Aug. 14.—Dr. John A. Smith, a dentist, met to-day with a peculiar accident, which may result in the loss of sight of one of the eyes.

Dentist Smith was extracting a tooth from a patient, when a piece of the tooth which broke off from the forceps struck him in the eye, lacerating the pupil to such an extent that the loss of sight is expected.

Ex-Senator Maxey Very Ill.

PARIS, Texas, Aug. 14.—Ex-United States Senator Maxey is lying at the point of death at his home in this city. He was a Major General in the Confederate Army and also fought in the Mexican war. He represented Texas in the United States Senate from 1874 until 1886.

TO BE DOCKED TO-MORROW

Defender and Vigilant May Be Seen Side by Side.

AN ANALYSES OF DEFENDER'S SPEED

Her Races Show That She Is 5 Minutes and 20 Seconds Faster Than Vigilant Over a Thirty-Mile Course.

The Defender and the Vigilant will be floated into the dry docks in the Erie Basin at high tide, about 7 o'clock to-morrow morning. The Defender will occupy Dock No. 1 and the Vigilant Dock No. 2. These docks are side by side, and so any one who pays a visit to the basin will have a chance to compare the models of the two yachts.

Both yachts will be thoroughly cleaned while in the dock, and a careful examination will be made of the Defender's hull to find out how much the yacht was strained through going aground off Goat Island, Newport, last Friday.

While in the basin the two yachts will be officially measured by John Hyslop. This will be in conformity with the rules laid down by the America Cup Committee that all yachts that take part in the trial races must be measured before the races take place. It will then be learned how much the Defender has to allow the Vigilant, and a proper comparison can be made between the two boats.

According to the racing rules of the New-York Yacht Club the Defender should have been measured before she took part in any races. The Vigilant was measured two years ago and as very few changes have been made in her sail spread her dimensions are known. Mr. Iselin is very anxious that the measurements of the Defender shall not be made public. He does not want Lord Dunraven to know the size of the yacht. What harm can be done by letting these figures be made public he does not say, but if he can bring the Regatta and Cup Committees to his way of thinking, the general public will be no wiser than they are now as to the Defender's speed.

The American public regard the famous old cup as a National trophy and not as the personal property of some few members of the New-York Yacht Club. A great amount of interest is being taken in the coming international contest, and it is only fair that all information regarding the two yachts should be made public.

The Defender went out for a short sail on the Sound yesterday morning. The wind was very light and she returned to her moorings off Premium Point shortly after noon. Her aluminium topsides have been painted and her spars are in good trim. During the afternoon the crew was kept busy overhauling the sails. To-day she will probably have a short sail on the Sound, and in the afternoon will be towed down ready to be docked on Friday morning.

Despite all the high praise showered on the new cup defender, it cannot be concealed that the members of the syndicate are a trifle worried. A prominent yachtsman who does not care to be mentioned, in speaking of the chances of the Defender against the Valkyrie, to-day said: "In spite of the alleged satisfaction felt by the home syndicate over the performances of the Defender, it is nevertheless a fact that the yacht has not fulfilled their expectations. Many yachtsmen in this neighborhood

The New-York Times

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Offices.

Publication.....Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,269 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph offices in this city.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free

	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.	1 Mo.	1 Wk.
Daily, with Sunday.	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	$ .90	$ .25
Daily, without Sunday	8.00	4.00	2.00	.75	.20
Sunday edition only.	2.00	1.00	.50	....	.05
Any one day (except Sunday).....	1.50	.75	.40	....	.03
Weekly edition.....	1.00	.50	.30	....	.03

Postage prepaid to all points in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, except in New-York City, where the postage is 1 cent per copy, in all other countries, 2 cents per copy per day, payable by the subscriber.

The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month. It is sold in Europe as follows:

London: Low's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square; the American Newspaper and Advertising Agenty, Trafalgar Building, Northumberland Avenue, W. C.

Geneva, Switzerland: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy Lysberg.

Mainz, Germany: Saarsbach's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.

Rome, Italy: Loescher & Co.

The address of subscribers will be changed as often as desired. In ordering a change of address both the old and the new address MUST be given.

Cash in advance always. Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by Registered Letter, Checks, Money Order, or Express Order, payable to "The New-York Times Publishing Co."

ADVERTISEMENTS may be left at either of The Times's Branch Offices, at any District Messenger Office in New-York City, and at regularly authorized newsdealers' offices, where they will be taken at the same rate as at the Publication Office. Rate cards mailed on application to the publisher. Estimates promptly given.

COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The New-York Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	7	Instruction	7
Apartments To Let.	14	Legal Notices	14
Auction Resorts	7	Marriages	5
Bicycles	6	Meetings and Elections	11
Boarders Wanted	7	Proposals	14
Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale	14	Public Notices	7
Business Notices	5	Real Estate for Exchange	14
City Flats To Let	14	Referees' Notices	14
City Houses To Let	14	Religious Notices	7
City Items	5	Situations Wanted	7
City Real Estate for Sale	14	Special Notices	5
Copartnership Notices	11	Summer Resorts	7
Dealers	5	Surrogate's Notices	14
Dividends	11	To Let for Business Purposes	14
Europe	7	Travelers' Guide	11
Excursions	7	Unfurnished Rooms	7
Financial	11		
Help Wanted	7		
Hotels	7		

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

CASINO, Broadway-39th St—7:00 to 12:00—The Merry World. Roof Garden—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d-St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:00—Kismet.
KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Dorothy.
TERRACE GARDEN, 58th St-Lexington Av—Boccaccio.

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS

Page 1

To Try All the Excise Cases.
Mr. Gilroy Defines His Position.
Artist Hovenden, a Hero, Killed.
Extent of Cuba's Insurrection.
Ex-Justice Duffy Very Ill.
Quito's Veterans with Sarasti.

Page 2

Havana's Mayor Blames Americans.
News of the Railroads.
Cattle for the Foreign Markets.
Strike of Tailors.
Death of William H. Williams.
Callahan Tells His Story.
Engine Wrecks Trolley Car.

Page 3

News of the Summer Resorts.
To Dock Defender and Vigilant.
Will Test the Wilds Law.
Red Men Chose Their Chiefs.
For Seven New Schoolhouses.
War in the Woods of Arden.

Page 5

On the Way to Kucheng.
France and the Mapans.
Roberts Willing to Run Again.
Advance Notes of the Queen's Speech.
Bingen Attempts Suicide.
Death of Baron von Tauchnitz.
Peixoto's Patriotic Testament.
Democratic State Committee Meeting.
Dived and Broke His Back.
Activity of State Politicians.

Page 6

Racing at Aqueduct.
Great Cycling by Titus.
Rusie Was Batted Hard.
Brooklyn Loses Again.

Page 7

An Imprisoned Sailor's Appeal.

Page 8

Newsdealers Object to Low Book Rates.
Supposed Drury Robber Escapes.
Children Sang in Abingdon Square.
The Day in Sing Sing Camp.
Verdict in the Clara Newman Inquest.
Miss Clark's Disappearance.

Page 9

No More Bodies in Ireland Building.
Mayor Strong's Trip with the Babies.
Lobsters Sold at 18 Cents a Pound.
Survey for the Botanic Garden.
Run Down by the Stuttgart.
Flag for the Aldermen.
A Surprise for Warden Hayes.
Water Meter Inspectors Removed.

Page 10

Attempt to Make a Gold Scare.
Gold Reserve Now $102,250,000.

Page 12

More East River Bridge Figures.
Forger Brockway on Trial.
Sale of Whisky Trust Property.
Excise Measures in Chicago.
Justice Tighe Refuses a Warrant.

Page 13

Generally Lower Markets.
In the Real Estate Field.
Wants $100,000 from Brooklyn.

Page 14

Graham Has Paid No Alimony.
No Discharge for H. W. Deans.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of the Times Building opposite the Franklin Statue, six feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.	1895.
3 A. M.	69	69	73
6 A. M.	64	66	72
9 A. M.	66	73	74
12 M.	76	76	79
4 P. M.	76	80	81
6 P. M.	72	77	80
9 P. M.	72	73	78
12 P. M.	71	70	74

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....76⅜
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....76
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....71.1
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....72

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Slightly Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 12, Column 6.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 15, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

DELUDED OR DISHONEST?

A forlorn band of United States Senators, surrounded by a nondescript aggregation of delegates from several States, including a few men of local prominence, made up the Silver Convention which gathered in Washington yesterday. It matters little what was said or done, for the convention which was to "boom" the free-coinage craze into renewed activity was a dreary fizzle, but it is an interesting question what induces men like Senators Harris, Daniel, Turpie, Jarvis, and Jones of Arkansas, and Gov. Stone of Missouri, to persist in trying to keep up a pernicious delusion. Are they deluded themselves or are they simply dishonest?

It is our belief that the mass of the people in the West and South who have been carried away with the idea that an inflation of the currency with depreciated silver would be a public benefit are honest, but have been deluded on a subject which they did not understand. They had intelligence enough to reach sound conclusions if properly taught, and, as they gain knowledge and bring their common sense to bear upon it, these conclusions dawn upon them. Unfortunately, instead of having as leaders men of information, trained intellect, and honest purposes, from whom they could derive sound views, they have for the most part been misled by demagogues who pandered to ignorance and prejudice. Wherever men of ability and courage have made an effort to enlighten the people on the currency question, they have found them receptive and responsive, and ready to accept sound and honest views.

But how about these men who have sufficient intelligence, education, and experience to become Senators and Governors, but are either unable or unwilling to reach sound conclusions on this subject, even when it is evident that false notions can no longer be made popular? The shallow demagogue we can understand, for he has no principles and his consistency lasts no longer than the delusion he seeks to profit by. The mine owner who can make money by free coinage at the expense of his fellow-countrymen is an intelligent person, and Senators from Colorado and Nevada may be expected to share his motives and his profits. But what is the matter with Senators from States like Indiana, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, and Arkansas, when they disregard alike the welfare and safety of the country and the interests of their party, in efforts to perpetuate the waning silver craze?

It is a common observation that men may have much ability and much knowledge of certain kinds, with the faculty of ready expression which is so useful to politicians and public men, without having the power of clear and logical reasoning. They may have perversities of intellect and defects of moral sense, which make them less capable of reaching sound conclusions than the "plain people," who need only to understand a subject to be about right in their judgment of it. Fanatics like Bland of Missouri are generally sincere, but irrational. In brains that are strong but not wholly sound delusion takes a deeper hold than in those that are weaker but more nearly normal. Are these able and experienced men, who formed the nucleus of the Washington Silver Convention and were responsible for the fiasco in which it resulted, still deluded on the subject of free coinage and its effects? The only alternative supposition is that they are not honest, and are seeking to derive some advantage for themselves from a policy that would surely be disastrous to the country.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Now that the Tilden money has become actually available for the New-York Public Library, the responsibility of the Trustees of that institution becomes operative. The question whether a library that is simply a repository of books, to which students and readers may resort, can fairly be called, in our time, a "public" library scarcely admits of any but a negative answer. Certainly it was not such a repetition of or addition to the existing collections that Mr. Tilden had in mind. It was a public library in the sense in that Boston possesses such a library and New-York does not.

If the new library were not to be a lending library, and its books were all to be kept within its own walls, then the establishment of it at a point so little central as the site of the Lenox Library would be a public grievance. Or if the main library is to be merely a resort for professed students and the centre of a system it is of less consequence where it may be placed. The "alcove readers" will go to it wherever it is, and also the readers who have special researches to make. In order to become really a "free public library," however, it must be in easy communication by means of branches with every part of the city. It must embrace what existing facilities there are of distribution, and it must very greatly extend these. If it have not, with the consolidation, money enough for this purpose, it must appeal for more, as it may appeal with confidence. But if it is to be merely a consolidation of the Astor and the Lenox, with additions from the Tilden fund, it will be a misnomer to call it "The Free Public Library of the City of New-York."

A SHORT CAMPAIGN.

Now and then the readers of Republican newspapers come across the editorial suggestion that in this "off year," when there is no great political issue to be discussed, due regard for the business interests of the State would be shown by postponing the campaigning as long as possible, so that the contest shall be brief and then be free from excitement or bitterness.

If the dominating men in the Republican Party could postpone Democratic effort to convince the people of this State that a six months' trial of the Republican State Administration has been enough to demonstrate the wisdom and economy of checking it now and overturning it later on, there is not the slightest doubt that Mr. Platt would insist that there be complete abstention from political discussion until Nov. 5. Fortunately for the people of New-York, Democrats could not be restrained by even a unanimous Republican decision in favor of a campaign a week or a fortnight long.

But the Republicans will find that they need all the time they will have at command to explain their broken promises of reform and their performances of reckless and needless extravagance. If they succeed in getting a State ticket on Sept. 18, and begin campaign work the day after, they will have just forty days—not including Sundays—in which to assure the voters of this State that an increase of 50 per cent. in the State taxes was for their benefit as well as a demonstration of Republican liberality in the use of other people's money; that a lot of new and expensive commissions were necessary for Republican prosperity; that a Republican machine cannot be kept in successful operation without an abundance of the grease of patronage, and that Republican success without the approval and assistance of Platt is impossible.

Forty days will not be enough, we believe and trust, in which to remove the Democratic opinion that it was not necessary to increase the taxes of the State $4,500,000, and that political wisdom, prudence, and regard for the public welfare should properly hold the Republicans to account for the imposition of this burden. It will be overmuch time in which indignant but impotent opponents of Platt's dictatorial rule must howl and writhe, thus contributing to the liveliness of the "short campaign," in incidentally, even if but slightly, to Democratic confidence and to Democratic success.

The tone adopted by some of the Republican newspapers justifies the assumption that if any part of the forty-day campaign is to be consumed in what would appear to be the necessary business of neutralizing and eating up or disavowing the Republican attacks upon Republican members of the last Legislature and upon the Republican who was chosen Mayor of this city, so much of the period will be used in the effort to prove that much that has been said was not true, or that it was unimportant if true, that little time will be left to the party apologists in which to justify increased expenditures or corrupt or heedless lawmaking.

Then there are Republicans who will entertain the opinion expressed a short time ago by ex-Representative Weber, that "a defeat of the Republican Party in this State this Fall might not be altogether a calamity." For Republicans who agree with Mr. Weber, forty days will be thirty-nine days too many.

JURIES AND THE LAW.

One of the excuses given for the failure to enforce the excise law in Brooklyn is the assumed fact that public opinion is so much opposed to the Sunday prohibition that juries will not convict the violators thereof. This is a singular excuse, when we consider that no attempt has been made to secure a conviction since a time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. Before thus slandering Brooklyn jurymen as violators of their oaths and contemners of the law, it would be well to give them a chance to render a verdict in some clear case, and this cannot be done by refraining from making arrests for violation of the Sunday prohibition.

The prompt conviction of Saloon Keeper Mullins by a jury in the Court of General Sessions in this city on Tuesday was a sharp and wholesome lesson to the law-defying liquor sellers and their apologists. It showed that juries sworn to render verdicts according to the evidence will not violate their oaths any more readily for saloon keepers than for other offenders, or any more in behalf of Sunday liquor selling than in behalf of other offenses against the law. It would be a sad day for the administration of justice when juries assumed, as judges cannot, to pass upon the wisdom of the law and nullify the legislative authority, instead of performing their part in enforcing penalties upon those who defy the law.

Whether public opinion is unfavorable to the Sunday prohibitive clause of the excise law does not concern the jury in any trial for its violation, and it is evident that in this city it is not unfavorable enough to influence the action of juries, while the sentiment in support of enforcing law is shared by them. Is the sentiment against the present excise law, or in support of a disregard for law, stronger in the "City of Homes and Churches" than in what Senator Tillman rather impertinently called "Mayor Strong's Sodom"? Before this is assumed, it would be well to try the policy of enforcing the law and give Brooklyn juries a chance to speak for themselves.

SCHOONER RACING.

The fact that an American and an English schooner yacht have been racing in British waters is more important and significant than the result of the race. The Yampa appears to have received a very exemplary beating, but that is a detail, and we need not even pause to inquire in how far she was a representative American yacht, or what chance she would have with our newer crack schooners. We can only hope that this revival of a sport which seemed to have become extinct may have results.

The truth is that the kind of vessel which is now alone qualified for international yacht racing is not a practical yacht at all. She is nothing but a racing machine. Nobody but a lunatic would go cruising with the expectation of pleasure in the Volunteer or the Vigilant or the Valkyrie or the Britannia or the Defender. She is an extremely unhandy boat, saying nothing of the frightful cost of running her with a crew that can handle her canvas quickly enough to make her safe, not to speak of speed. From the America down to the Sappho and Livonia, the contestants for the cup were really yachts in which you could go fishing or go sailing or go cruising around the world. Now the contestant for the cup is a vessel that nobody would build or own for any other purpose than winning the cup. To convert a racing schooner into a cruising schooner, all you need is to cut down some of her spars and give her smaller sails. To convert a big single sticker into a cruising yacht, you must first turn her into a schooner. If the cup is to be competed for again after this year, it is greatly to be hoped that arrangements may be made by which the competitors shall be schooners.

THE REPUBLICAN DIVISION.

The local Republican Conventions already held in different parts of the State, and the preparations for those soon to be held, afford indications of the Platt and anti-Platt division almost everywhere. The Platt men generally have control of the existing party machinery, and in most places they bid fair to retain control of it, but that is not an evidence of preponderance among the voters. The men who are active in politics are always a small minority, but they exercise an influence over party action in primaries and conventions out of all proportion to the number of their actual followers.

Only here and there are the anti-Platt men sufficiently organized or sufficiently hopeful of controlling nominations to make an open fight, and in very few cases do they seem to have any chance of success. The most outspoken and vigorous among their leaders is J. Sloat Fassett of Chemung County, and it is said that he will not be able to command the delegates of his county to the State Convention. Senator Coggeshall of Oneida has made a desperate contest for renomination, notwithstanding the fact that he has been "turned down" by Platt for disobedience of orders at the last session of the Legislature, but his struggle is in vain. Stapleton of the Oswego-Madison district, with more independence and a better record, had no chance against the Platt machine.

There has been a vigorous anti-Platt contest against Senator Raines in the Ontario-Wayne district, but Raines is sure to win through control of the machine, though it will not indicate support by a majority of his party in the district. In counties where there is no active effort to defeat the plans of the "boss," it is mainly due to a lack of any hope of success, and not to an absence of anti-Platt sentiment. That such a sentiment is widespread throughout the State there is no doubt, and it may result in a serious falling off in the support of Platt candidates for the Legislature, even where no apparent effort is made to prevent their nomination, though thick-and-thin party organs and "loyal" Republicans will acquiesce as usual.

This division and the state of feeling sure to grow out of it among the voters ought to furnish a hint to the Democrats in making their nominations. Not only should they avoid factional division among themselves, but they should put up candidates who will command confidence and win the support of all who can be induced to vote for Democrats under any circumstances. Such candidates may induce dissatisfied Republicans not to vote for Platt candidates, even, when they will not go so far as to vote directly for Democrats, but they must be men of high character and ability, who will not themselves be subservient to any machine.

The Democrats ought to have an advantage this year in asking support for their legislative candidates, for their opponents are discredited by the bad record of the last session, the failure of reform measures, the increase of public expenditures, and the swelling of the rate of taxation. Besides, the Democratic Party is the only one from which liberal excise legislation and local home rule are to be hoped for. It has suffered from "bossism" in the past, but it may free itself from that reproach, while the success of Platt in controlling nominations will mean a Republican bossism more despotic and offensive than ever. Let Platt control the next Legislature, and not only will there be no hope of an extension of "home rule," but we may look for new trammels and exactions upon municipal freedom.

HEROISM IN THE WATER.

Acts of heroism are by no means infrequent, yet they lose none of their appearance of novelty nor do they cease to excite admiration mingled with surprise. Whenever a human being risks life in noble effort, we are in some way startled by this discovery of qualities that lie concealed so that we practically forget their existence. Every man wonders whether he would have dared to do what the hero of the hour has done, and to the credit of humanity be it said thinking men nine times out of ten believe that they would not. There is a certain modesty in intelligence, and only the empty-minded boaster is ready to make light of an act of heroism, while a real man is never quite sure of himself and needs the actual trial to bring his manhood to the surface.

Every Summer witnesses countless acts of heroism in the water, for it is a drowning time, and between catboats that will not keep their feet under them except for sailors and ocean waves that will forcibly recede even though bathers cannot swim, there is a deal of life wetted out of the world. There is a good deal of unconsidered comment on acts of bravery in the water. Usually persons who are given to hysterical use of the pen praise most highly the very heroes who deserve the least praise. All of them are worthy of admiration, to be sure, but it is not the man who cannot swim or the little girl whose strength is incommensurate with the task that merits the highest laudation for jumping into the water to save a drowning person. These act from impulse and without any knowledge of the extent of the danger which they risk.

The meed of praise ought to be given to the experienced swimmer. He knows the power of the water and he fully comprehends the nature of his own act. He knows beyond the slightest possibility of doubt that when he springs into the water to attempt the rescue of one drowning he has put the chances of life beyond his own power to protect, for if the drowning person gets his limbs around the rescuer—and he is almost sure to try to do so—both must miserably perish.

An essayist once declared it to be his belief that the heroism of the soldier was the greatest in the world, and that it became greater with each battle, for at each succeeding fight the soldier must know that the chances of his being hit were more numerous, and therefore it required more courage for him to advance. But the experienced soldier knows that there are veterans who have survived a hundred fights, and he naturally hopes that he may live to be one of these. The swimmer, on the other hand, well knows how hard it is for him to keep himself afloat when the freedom of his limbs is in any way impeded, and in the very instant of poising himself for the jump he must be confronted with the conviction that the chances are all against his success. Yet almost every day we read accounts of men saving companions or going to the bottom clasped in a fatal embrace.

A few thinking legislators who would consider first and vote afterward, would be a good sort to have at Albany, and a majority of members who would amend bills before making laws of them would spare us the annoyance of reports like that from Saratoga, representing Assemblyman Malby as anxious to amend his miscalled equal rights bill if it is too burdensome, and Assemblyman Conkling, who voted for it, as promising to vote to repeal it if he shall be re-elected.

The nearer the day comes when hesitating Republicans must decide whether to accept or decline nomination for State offices, the more clear becomes Controller Roberts's conviction that his physical health is so impaired as to constrain him to retire from public life. And perhaps The Tribune is right in making light of his protestations and in urging him to run, for Democrats believe that he is not likely to be overworked in office after Jan. 1, whether he shall accept or decline.

It really begins to look as though the time is approaching when a saloon keeper will be held to accountability by the law in this town almost as strictly as the mere ordinary, inconsequential banker, grocer, or tailor. One by one, like those famous roses in the song, his special privileges and exemptions fall. Already there are intimations that no longer can he regard arrest as an empty formality, indictments as the predestined wadding for sequestered pigeonholes, and jails as fantastic specimens of architecture constructed for reasons and to serve purposes he need never trouble his head to discover. The change is startling, but the general public endure it with wonderful patience. Indeed, here and there expressions that sound strangely like those of satisfaction are to be heard.

An energetic, well-intentioned, competent, and conscientious official, such as Superintendent Stevenson Constable seems to be, should not, even in talking to Lawson N. Fuller, have allowed himself to say that "the newspaper men dislike me because of my independence." The statement is no doubt funny, but it is on the whole considerably more foolish than humorous. Mr. Fuller makes a good many jokes himself, and loves innocent merriment as well as the next man. He has often proved that in the past by his remarks about rapid transit, the Sugar Trust, the King's Bridge franchise, and many other topics, but he has had too much experience with newspaper men to enjoy with real cordiality a jest like this. That he answered Mr. Constable according to his folly, by making a fling at "the contradicting habit which is a sidepartner of so-called reform" was a somewhat severe punishment, but perhaps not undeserved.

What an Editor Got in His Mail.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

Mr. Editor it seems bad to see so many of our colored youth that cannot read or even spell their names correctly there is a compulson law why cannot we have enforced let us unite and see what can be done a man who throws himself soul and body into his work determined to succeed at all Hazards will succeed courage means success.

ROME ONLY REPLIED "RETURN"

A Type of the Jesuit Usually Neglected by the American Protective Association's Orators.

From The London Saturday Review.

It was, I think, at the little port of the Esquina in Corrientes that he came on board. A priest at first sight, yet not quite similar to other priests, at least to those whose mission is only for mass and meat. A Spaniard, too, at first sight, with the clean-cut features of Old Castille, the bony hands that mark the man of action, and feet as square as boxes. Withal not commonplace, though unassuming, but with a look of that intensity of purpose which many saints have shared with bulldogs.

Nobody knew him, and he did not seem to be a man of much importance. The stewards observing that all his luggage consisted of a newspaper which he carried under his arm, turned from him with disdain. The traders and the gamblers saw he was not of them. Even the gauchos looked a little scornful and remarked that he was most probably a "maturango." In their vocabulary "maturango," meaning a bad rider, is the most contemptuous term of all. Among them a philosopher who touched his horse with his toe in mounting would have no acceptation. As for the itinerent opera company, even the basso (always the wit of an Italian opera troupe) had nothing to say about him.

Still, after a little time, and as the steamer skirted the City of Corrientes and entered the Paraguay, and passing Humaitá with the church a ruin still from the time of the war, and left Curupaity behind her, passing into the regions of dense forests where the Bermejo and the Pilcomayo, after running through the Chaco, fall into the Paraguay, it was apparent that the lonely passenger had become a favorite. Why, was not apparent at first sight. Certainly he knew the river better in some respects than the Correntino pilot, and could point out the various places where, in bygone times, such or such a missionary had met his fate by Indian spear or arrow.

"Just between that tuft of palms under the mountain in the distance, Father Julian Lizardi, a Biscayan, received his martyr's crown in 1735 at the hands of the Chiriguanás. Beside his body, pierced with arrows, was found his breviary, open at the office for the dead, as if, poor soul, he had been trying to read his own funeral service. In pace requiescat. There, where you see the broken tower and ruined walls—the 'tapera,' as they call it here in these countries—the Jesuits had a town among the Guaycurus. This was before the Philistines prevailed against them, and withdrew them from their work and light from the souls of the poor Indians."

Thus discoursing and smoking cigarettes perpetually, for the newspaper contained nothing but paper and tobacco, he wound himself into our hearts. The traders swore by him; even the Englishmen, when he said he was a Jesuit, replied that they did not care, he was a d——d good fellow, and he smiled, not understanding, but seeing they were pleased. The Brazilians in the morning asked for his blessing on the sly, though all free-thinkers when talking in the smoking room. The opera troupe were his devoted slaves, and he used to sit and hear their grievances, and settle their quarrels. Even the gauchos, before they went ashore at Asuncion, chatted familiarly with him, and asked him if he knew the Pope, and told him of the "deaths they owed," and wondered if one of them who never was baptized and, therefore, had no saint, could go to heaven; to which he answered: "Yes, my son, on All Saints' Day."

We left Asuncion, with its towers and houses hidden in orange gardens, and the great palace, in the style of Palladio, by the river's edge. Asuncion, the capital of the viceroyalty of Paraguay—in the Spanish times a territory about as large as Europe and now a sleepy semi-Indian village, after having endured the three successive tyrannies of Francia and the two Lopezes—looks over the Chaco at the great desert, still an unknown wilderness of swamps and forests. Then the river narrows and all traces of civilization are left behind. Here the Jesuit, for all had now begun to call him nothing else, seemed to brighten up as if he expected something, and his stories of the Jesuits of old times became more frequent.

Little by little his own history came out, for he was not communicative, at least about himself. Near the Laguna de los Xarayes, it appeared that the company of Jesus had secretly started a mission among the Guasarapos, and he was of it. Never since the days of the Jesuits' glory in America had any missionary been bold enough to make the experiment. Fernandez and Alvar Nuñez, in times past, had written of their fierceness and intractability. Nuño de Chaves, the bold adventurer, who founded the town of Sta. Cruz de la Sierra, had met his death close to their territory. At long intervals they had been known to come on the mission of El Santo Corazon, or sometimes to wander even as far as that of Reyes, in the district of the Moxos, while throughout the region of the upper Paraguay, stories of their outrages and murders were rife. In the long hot nights, as the vessel drew near to Corumbá, the passengers would sit and listen to the tales the Jesuit told.

Seated in a cane chair, dressed in rusty black, a jipijapa hat, nothing about him priestly but his breviary and "alzacuello," without an atom of pose, he held us spellbound. Even the Catalonian Captain, nurtured to show his liberalism by hating priests of all degrees, Catholic and Protestant, grew quite friendly with the "little crow," as he called him, and promised to put him ashore as near the mission as he could. "Mission, Señor Capitan? There is no mission—that is, now. I am the mission—that is, all that now remains of it."

Such was the case, for it appeared that the Indians, either tired of missions or bored by preaching, or because they wished to kill a white man, had risen some months ago and burned the church and buildings, killed the priests, with the exception of our passenger, and returned to wander in the forests. "Those who are dead are now in glory," our Jesuit observed, "and the Indians will find some other pastors more successful, though none more self-devoted." Every one on board the steamer protested, and the little man smiled as he informed us that he had escaped and made his way to a settlement, had gone to Buenos Ayres, whence he had telegraphed to Rome for orders, and the one word had come: "Return."

Next day, after much protestation from the Captain, the steamer stopped at a sort of clearing in the forest, lowered a boat, and the Jesuit went ashore, his newspaper well filled with cigarettes. Stepping ashore he stood for an instant, a little figure in rusty black, a midget against the giant trees, a speck against the giant vegetation. The steamer puffed and snorted, swung into the stream, the Jesuit waved his hand, took up his newspaper of cigarettes, and, as the passengers and crew stood staring at him from the decks and rigging, walked into the forest.

Piling Up Expenditures.

From The Syracuse Evening News.

Several special committees of the late "reform" Legislature are now on their pilgrimage through the State, on the ostensible mission of "investigating" something or other, but of which the only thing that can be affirmed with absolute certainty is that they are piling up bills against the State which the taxpayers will have to pay. They are, in fact, junkets, or vacation tours, at public expense. The Legislature, not content with adding 50 per cent. to this year's taxes, arranged this series of Summer excursions, chargeable against next year's appropriations. One committee is roaming over the State investigating the affairs of the street railroads. Another is nosing into the civil service, making a parade of a desire to better that service. Still another is spending a vacation in New-York, professing to inquire into charges of corruption in connection with the passage through the Legislature of the Police Reorganization bill. Each committee has its body of retainers, such as sergeants at arms, clerks, stenographers, and the like, and each, of course, is regardless of expense. One committee finds Saratoga a cool and comfortable place for doing business; another is well enough satisfied with the first-class hotels of the Adirondacks.

How long will the Republican Party be permitted thus to abuse the patience of the taxpayers? Where is the limit?

France's Mission Among Nations.

From The Saturday Review.

The true mission of France among the nations is high enough if she would but see it; she should lead the world in the arts of peace. We remember Renan expressing it once in conversation in those rooms of his in the Collège de France. "Strange," he said, "how we French wish to shine in wars and foreign adventures, whilst, in truth, we love the ideals of peace. Our true work is in the advancement of the arts and letters and science. If I were asked to tell the difference between Frenchmen and other nations, I should say it consisted chiefly in this—that with us to be impolite and unlettered is a reproach; that we, more than other peoples, cherish a human ideal." Surely, too, this is what Heine meant when he spoke of the French as the chosen people and of Germany as Philistia.

ANOTHER SILVER FIASCO

Conference of White Money Democrats a Complete Failure.

DELEGATES DRAGGED IN BY FORCE

Only a Handful Caught by the Call of the Theorists—Absence of Men of Prominence Is Very Noticable.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—An address to the Democratic Party, urging that free coinage of silver be made the dominant issue in the next Presidential campaign, and the organization of a National Committee under instructions to advance as much as possible the interests of free silver in that campaign, will be the net results of the so-called conference of free silver Democrats which began here to-day. The address and the personel of the committee will be made public to-morrow.

By spreading the proceedings over two days, the three or four men who are engineering the affair hope to impress the country with the idea that a powerful influence is to be exerted upon the Democratic Party. As a matter of fact, the conference is the flattest kind of a failure. There are seventy-nine alleged delegates in attendance from nineteen States. Some of these men have not recently been in the States to which they are accredited, and a few are permanent residents of this city. In order to make a showing, the chief spirits have invited men to take part in the proceedings who have nothing to show in the way of credentials. If credentials were to be insisted upon, the conference could be held in an ordinary bedroom. Two small parlors at the Metropolitan are ample for the needs of the delegates.

The conference is remarkable more for the absence than the presence of prominent Democrats. Senators Jones of Arkansas, Daniel of Virginia, and Harris of Tennessee are the only men of national reputation taking part. Senator Turpie of Indiana, who signed the call for the meeting, is not in the city. "Silver Dick" Bland is another absentee. Hinrichsen, the blatant Secretary of State of Illinois, is a conspicuous participant. There are several ex-Senators and ex-Representatives in the list of delegates, but they have little to say.

Some of the delegates have been interviewed, presumably without difficulty, and the burden of their cry is that the cause of silver is advancing. They furnish no evidence of this alleged fact. In private some of them confess to disappointment at the small attendance and to an unquestionable lack of interest shown by the Democratic Party at large.

It is significant of the feelings of Messrs. Harris, Jones and company, that they attempted to-day to make the conference secret. It is something new for Democrats to get together in convention and then bar the public from their proceedings.

If the sentiment for free coinage in the Democratic party was as strong as it is represented to be, this conference would be attended by hundreds, and the biggest hall in the city would be required. The country will not be misled in the least by an address to the Democratic party, formulated by a few free silver zealots, and put forward as an expression of the desire of the masses of that party.

The conference will come to an end to-morrow. Some of the delegates who are opposed to the administration would like to incorporate in the address to be issued something indicative of this hostility. But it is unlikely that they will succeed. It is declared to-night that free silver will be the chief topic touched upon in the address. There was a wrangle this afternoon on the question whether the National Committee should be composed of more than one member from each State. The one-member plan was practically settled upon.

The conference was called to order at 12 o'clock. Senator Jones of Arkansas was made Chairman, and Mr. Hinrichsen of Illinois, Secretary.

Senator Jones, in opening, said that the conference had met in accordance with the call which explained its purpose. He wanted to see a silver militia organized to cope with the gold forces.

The roll call showed nineteen States represented, with the following number of delegates: Virginia, 15; West Virginia, 2; Arkansas, 3; Colorado, 3; South Carolina, 1; North Carolina, 3; Illinois, 14; Florida, 4; Tennessee, 4; Alabama, 4; Ohio, 1; Georgia, 2; Missouri, 14; Indiana, 2; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 3; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 1, and North Dakota, 1. It was stated that three additional States would be represented before the conference adjourned.

A Committee on Resolutions was appointed, and the convention took a recess, reassembling at 4 o'clock, when, upon the request of the committee, adjournment was taken until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

SELECTION OF ELECTION OFFICERS

The Police Board Will Weed Out the Names of Undesirable Persons from the Lists Submitted to It.

President Roosevelt announced at the meeting of the Police Board yesterday that the Commissioners would accept lists of election officers furnished by political committees, but would reserve the right to examine the names submitted and make what seemed to be fitting appointments therefrom.

"The board," he said, "will carefully investigate the character of the persons submitted. The Good Government clubs have volunteered their aid in reporting to us on their character so far as they can. Of course, their report will be taken merely as advisory, and the board will act on its own judgment. But in all cases we shall first endeavor to see if we cannot take men submitted by the regular organization."

The board passed the following resolutions:

Whereas, Section 4 of Chapter 348 of the Laws of 1894 requires the Board of Police annually in the months of August and September to select persons to serve as Inspectors, poll clerks, and ballot clerks in each election district of the City of New-York;

Resolved, That the lists received, with name, age, residence, occupation, and political faith of proposed persons for the positions above named, and the names of said applicants, be published in The City Record for public scrutiny.

Resolved, That all applications be referred to the Chief of the Bureau of Elections for inquiry and report as to the character and qualifications of the persons making such applications, and that the result of such inquiry be submitted to this board.

Resolved, That in the preparation of such lists for publication the Chief of the Bureau of Elections is hereby directed to omit therefrom the name of any person engaged in any disreputable or unlawful occupation, or who has employment under the Federal, State, or City Governments or any of the departments thereof.

The name of John McLaughlin was dropped from the eligible list of candidates for police appointment, he having been indicted for assault in April last. President Roosevelt stated that a number of men on the eligible list who had been convicted of collusion in mental examinations would also be dropped.

A letter was received by the board from William E. Stokes, Superintendent of the Congregational Home Missionary Society, stating that he had made a careful tour of the city on Sunday last, and took account of nearly 300 saloons. He saw only three open and these were conducting business with great caution. President Roosevelt added that 92 or 95 per cent. of the saloons were absolutely closed last Sunday.

An English View of Cuba.

From The Saturday Review.

When the present trouble began last Winter the American papers treated it contemptuously as only another device to raise more money for the use of the Revolutionary Junta in New-York. It is not unlikely that they were right. But it turned out that Cuba itself was unexpectedly ripe for revolt, and from the feebie beginnings, inaugurated by half a dozen little bands of marauders scattered over the mountains, the movement has spread till it embraces a considerable part of the island, and is taxing the military and financial resources of Spain to the very utmost. To the world at large the ultimate issue of the conflict is a matter of indifference. Undoubtedly Spain has misruled Cuba as badly as she could. But there is no reason for believing that the Cubans themselves would improve matters. Our grandfathers went into raptures over Simon Bolivar, and viewed with enthusiasm the creation of the various South American republics. We who have seen what these republics are like find ourselves more skeptical.

ON THE WAY TO KU-CHENG

Extent of Authority Accorded to American Commissioners.

MINISTER DENBY'S INSTRUCTIONS

Report on the Outrages Not to be Binding on the Government Nor to Interfere With Negotiations.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—A cable dispatch received at the State Department to-day from J. Courtney Hixson, United States Consul at Foo-Choo, reports the departure from that place of the mixed British and American commission to investigate the Ku-Cheng massacre. Mr. Hixson is a member of the commission, and is accompanied by Ensign Waldo Evans of the Detroit as the other American representative.

The recognition of the joint commission as an official body whose conclusions shall be binding has not been accorded by the United States. Such authority could not be given by Minister Denby, but by the Secretary of State or the President only. It is said at the State Department that Mr. Denby has the entire matter in charge and has made all arrangements respecting the commission, without explicit directions from Acting Secretary Adee.

As to how far the Commissioners will act conjointly, the State Department has no knowledge. It will leave to the discretion of the American representatives whether they will join with the British officials in making the same report to both Governments. As the conclusions reached and the recommendations made by the commission will not be binding on this Government, it is not a matter of concern whether the Commissioners agree or not.

Whatever they report, whether jointly or separately, will not interfere with negotiations between Great Britain and the United States as to what course shall be pursued, if both Nations think it desirable to make a joint protest or demand. As matters stand at present, the Washington Government is free to do as it pleases; to proceed separately in relation to its overtures to the Chinese Government, or to act in concert with Great Britain in the premises.

Consul Reed, at Tien-Tsin, cabled to the State Department to-day that there was cholera at Tien-Tsin and Chee-Foo. This information may have a bearing on the Chinese trouble because the United States flagship Baltimore has gone to Chee-Foo in order that Admiral Carpenter may be in close telephone communication with Minister Denby. The Navy Department is exceedingly careful about allowing any naval vessel to remain at a healthy port, and the Baltimore and the gunboat Machias, which is also at Chee-Foo, may be compelled to go elsewhere.

Undaunted Missionaries to China.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—The steamer China sailed for the Orient last evening. She carries in the cabin ten Presbyterian missionaries, undaunted by the reported massacre of their compatriots in the East. The party is composed of the following: The Rev. Lacy L. Little of Little's Mills, N. C.; the Rev. W. McS. Buchanan of Richmond, Va.; Dr. and Mrs. George C. Worth of Wilmington, N. C.; Miss Anna Dowd of Aberdeen, Miss.; Miss Mary B. Torrence of Charlotte, N. C.; Miss Pauline Dubose of Foo-Choo, China; Miss Florence Patton of Mexico, Mo.; Miss Elizabeth Talbot of Versailles, Ky., and Miss Josie Woods of Tsing Kuing, Pu, China.

BINGEN ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

He Had Failed in Business and in Trying to Escape with Money.

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 14.—Gustave Bingen, twenty-nine years old, a member of the banking firm of Bingen Brothers of Genoa, Italy, which recently failed with liabilities of $4,000,000, was arrested in this city last night as he was boarding the steamer Sparndam for New-York.

After his arrest he attempted to commit suicide by swallowing pastilles containing corrosive sublimate. A physician was called to attend him, and it is expected that he will recover.

The police made a search of the prisoner's effects, and it is said that they found among them 690,000f. Bingen had taken passage for America under the name of George Blind.

The Fratelli Bingen were eminent bankers. The day of their failure, Aug. 2, business at the Bourse of Genoa was suspended, while bankers and stock brokers held meetings to discuss plans to save them. Finally an application was made to the courts, by which the firm was declared bankrupt. They left rentes uncovered to the amount of 4,000,000 lire in London and Paris, and of 1,000,000 lire in Italy. They were conducting operations to the extent of 20,000,000 lire for a rise in the rate of exchange on France. When their failure was announced the shares of the Bank of Italy, against which they were conducting a bear movement, rose 20 lire. Gustave Bingen disappeared from Genoa Aug. 1.

EX-CONSUL WALLER'S TROUBLES.

Mulcted Out of His Luggage and Has Not Received Money Sent to Him.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—A letter received to-day from ex-Consul Waller, by his stepson, P. H. Bray, stated in substance that he was mulcted out of his baggage on his arrival at Marseilles, and that he made a complaint to the United States Consul at that place April 27, but had heard nothing of it since.

He had not yet received a word from Mrs. Waller or his children since his departure from Madagascar; nor had he received the money sent to him by friends from Iowa a few days after news reached this country that he was ill and without funds to supply himself with medical attendance. This was early in June, and the letter is dated July 22.

Mr. Waller expressed gratitude for the interest taken in his case by the newspapers of the country and his friends, and was glad to learn that the State Department was looking after the protection of his family. He expressed the belief and hope that he would soon be released. His health was a little better than when last he wrote.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE MEETING.

American Congress Criticised and Defended About Bering Sea.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 14.—At the International Parliamentary Peace Conference to-day a proposal looking to the establishment of an International Arbitration Court was discussed. Mr. Snape, a delegate from Liverpool, said he regretted the standpoint in regard to arbitration taken by the United States.

The American Congress, he said, had refused to vote the sum of money decided upon by the Bering Sea Tribunal of Arbitration as damages for seizure made by American vessels, and in settlement of the claims of British subjects in connection with the Bering Sea fisheries; whereas Great Britain had paid to the United States the large indemnity decreed by the Arbitration Court in the Alabama case.

Mr. William Randal Cremer, an ex-member of the British House of Commons, and Secretary of the International Arbitration League, who recently visited the United States in connection with arbitration matters, protested against Mr. Snape's remarks. He declared that the United States had merely deferred payment of the claim, and only refused to admit the pretensions of several of those who claimed damages.

GERMAN FESTIVALS VEXING.

Pilgrimage to Lourdes and National Colors on Wreaths Forbidden.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—It is reported here that Cardinal Krementz, Archbishop of Cologne, Germany, has, at the instance of the Imperial Government, forbidden the annual pilgrimage from Aachen to Lourdes, owing to the animus engendered by the war celebrations now in progress in Germany.

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—The Governor of Metz has issued an order forbidding the veterans' unions, which are celebrating victories won by the German armies in the Franco-Prussian war, from crossing the French frontier for the purpose of depositing wreaths on the graves of German soldiers.

He has also ordered that the wreaths which are intended to be placed upon these graves by the veterans as individuals and by the relatives of the dead soldiers shall not have on them red, white, and black ribbons, the colors of Germany.

TURKEY COMPLAINS TO BULGARIA.

Bashi Bazouks Have Pillaged Several Villages in Macedonia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 14.—The Porte has asked the Bulgarian Government for an explanation of the outrages committed by a band of Bulgarians at Janakli, a town in the Kirdjali district, inhabited by Mussulmans, where three hundred houses were burned and many of the inhabitants killed.

The Bulgarian Agent has submitted a statement to the Grand Vizier, expressing regret for the outbreak, and declaring that everything posible had been done to prevent bands from crossing the Turkish frontier, but remarking that the Porte had always objected to Bulgarian troops being kept upon the frontier, although it is imperative that they shall be if an effective surveillance is to be maintained. The Porte is now discussing the situation.

Rumors from Bulgaria are in circulation that a band of Bashi Bazouks have pillaged several villages in Macedonia and massacred many of the villagers.

QUEEN'S SPEECH ADVANCE NOTES.

Sympathy for Armenia and China Victims and Bechuanaland Cession.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—It is semi-officially announced that the Queen's speech to-morrow will refer to her Majesty's sympathy for the victims in Armenia and China.

It will announce the cession of Bechuanaland to Cape Colony, and will also announce that the House of Commons has been summoned to consider and vote the estimate.

It will intimate that the Government does not intend to submit farther legislation at the present session.

Mr. John Redmond, the Parnellite leader, has given notice of an amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech, calling upon the Government to declare their policy in regard to home rule for Ireland, the reform of the land law, the compulsory purchase of land, evicted tenants, and the industrial condition of the country.

Mr. John J. Clancy, Parnellite, has given notice of an amendment to the address in behalf of prisoners now confined for connection with dynamite outrages.

VISITORS TO FIELDS OF METZ.

Graves of Frenchmen Killed on German Soil to be Decorated.

METZ, Aug. 14.—The visitors to the fields in the vicinity of Metz, where battles were fought in the war of 1870, have during the last few days, numbered 5,000. In some of the surrounding villages showmen have erected booths and swings, and have otherwise provided for the entertainment of visitors, especially at Gravelotte, where a merry fair is being held.

The District President of Metz, with a view that the observance of the anniversary shall be conducted in a solemn manner, has issued an order forbidding such proceedings.

The graves of the French soldiers who fell on German soil in the battles about Metz will be decorated with wreaths the same as those of the fallen Germans.

MEXICO'S REBELLIOUS MAYAS.

Opposition with Remington Rifles to be Expected at Bacalar.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 14.—The Indians of Yucatan are likely to give considerable trouble to the Government troops sent to subdue them.

These Indians have never been conquered, and are preparing to make a fierce opposition to the soldiers. A telegram received from Merida says the Indians at Bacalar are armed with 500 Remington rifles.

Death of Baron Von Tauchnitz.

LEIPSIC, Aug. 14.—Baron Christian Bernard von Tauchnitz, the celebrated publisher of Greek and Latin classics, died today, aged seventy-nine years.

Christian Bernard von Tauchnitz was born at Schleinitz, near Naumburg, in 1816. He was of a family of booksellers and printers, ambitious, as were the Elzevirs in Holland, to make editions of the Greek and Latin classics that the poor might buy. Karl Tauchnitz attained distinction in this undertaking in the first half of this century.

Christian Bernard von Tauchnitz founded his house, independently, in 1837. He published translations from the Greek and Latin works with measured success. In 1841 he began a series of English works, and, as there was no international copyright to protect English authors, protected them himself by paying them for a privilege to reprint them, which he might have assumed without fear of illegality. This evidence of love of order and harmony made him famous in England, and authors like Thackeray wrote charming letters to him.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg, brother of the late Prince Consort, in appreciation of his effort to make English literature popular in Germany, raised him to the rank of Baron. His wealth was assured. In 1872 he was appointed British Consul General for the Kingdom of Saxony, and in 1876 for the other Saxon principalities.

He was called by the King to the House of Peers of Saxony in 1877.

Minister Ito Accepts a Marquisate.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 14.—Prime Minister Ito Hirobumi, who recently left Tokio after refusing to accept a Marquisate proffered to him by the Mikado because all his colleagues in the Ministry were not similarly honored, has returned to the capital, and has formally accepted the honors offered him for his services during the war with China.

Seoul's Progress in Holiday Making.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Minister Sill has sent to the State Department from Seoul, a copy of an official decree recently issued in Corea, declaring that Sunday shall be kept by every public officer as a day of rest, and that Government offices shall close at 12 M. on Saturdays. The decree also establishes hours for the transaction of official business at Seoul.

Kaiser Visits the Lake District.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The Earl of Lonsdale and his guests, including Emperor William, to-day made a tour of the Cumberland Lake district. The party took a sail on Lake Ullswater, and were then driven in carriages eight miles south to Lake Windermere, the largest of the English lakes, after which they went to Kenwick, on the northern end of Lake Derwentwater.

Nine Workmen Drowned at Kiel.

KIEL, Aug. 14.—About noon to-day nine workmen employed in the Germania Dockyards fell into the harbor from a landing stage and were drowned before assistance could reach them. An investigation into the accident showed that it was due to a gangway breaking while the men were returning from their work on a torpedo catcher.

Ex-Queen Marie's Eyes Threatened.

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—A dispatch from Gmuenden says fears are entertained that ex-Queen Marie of Hanover, the mother of the Duke of Cumberland, will become totally blind. Spots are forming on her right eye, and it is feared they will extend to her left eye. The ex-Queen is very popular, and her danger excites much sympathy.

Fatal Collision Near Goletta.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The Globe publishes a dispatch from Tunis stating that some barges laden with iron came into collision near Goletta with a ferryboat crowded with passengers. Some of the passengers were killed, and many of them were drowned.

Railway Collision Near Barcelona.

BARCELONA, Aug. 14.—Two railway trains ran into each other near this city last night. Thirty persons were severely injured.

Flint's Fine Furniture holds its own against all competitors, both in price and style. Store, 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

FRANCE AND THE MAPANS

Cayenne Prepared for a Strong Expedition Against Cabral.

THE BRAZILIAN BANDIT DEFIANT

Official Report of the Imprisonment of Capt. Trajan and of Other Events May Entail War With Brazil.

BARBADOS, W. I., Aug. 2.—Intelligence of a most stirring character has just been received here from Cayenne, the capital of French Guiana. War may shortly be declared between France and Brazil.

Since the encounter between the inhabitants of Mapa, within the contested territory between Brazil and French Guiana, and the French troops sent to effect the release of Capt. Trajan, made captive at Connani, by the Mapans, May 15, the Mapans have been insulting the French subjects within the contested territory.

Since the assassination—for the French claim it was such—of Capt. Lunier and men of the warship Bengali, the French authorities have been fitting out an expedition to the Mapan settlement. In this they have had not only the most generous assistance of the people of French Guiana, but also the co-operation of the Government at Paris.

The troops in the garrison at Cayenne have been regularly drilled, the members have been increased and reinforcements are now on their way to Cayenne. Lists have been sent out by the authorities to most of the public offices, to be filled with the names of individuals who would volunteer to serve as auxiliaries in the event of war being declared, and generally the capital bears signs of the importance of the expedition.

The French warships Roland and Bengali are lying in readiness in the river awaiting the arrival of an Admiral ship. When this reaches Cayenne the three will proceed to the Mapan coast, about two days' sail from Cayenne.

On the other hand comes the intelligence that the attack of the French forces will not take the Mapans by surprise. Cabral, the head man of the Mapans, with his partisans, is said to be kept fully informed of the intentions and preparations of the authorities at Cayenne, and they are rendering their position as secure as possible, with the full intention to fight.

Cabral has been doing his utmost to encourage the French to attack him. He has refused to allow French subjects to land on the contested territory, and where they resented this interference and insisted upon their rights has made them prisoners.

The latest action on the part of Cabral reported in this connection is his arrest of four men from Cayenne. After they had been consigned to their quarters as prisoners at Mapa, he allowed them to communicate the facts to the French authorities at Cayenne, and to make an appeal for their release to the French Government.

A dispatch from Paris dated July 5 to the Governor of Cayenne, reports that by a decree dated July 3, Ensign d'Escrienne of the Bengali, who was so severely wounded in the engagement at Mapa, and Lieut. Destoup, who took command when Capt. Lunier had been mortally wounded in the same engagement, have been nominated chevaliers of the Legion of Honor. Under another decree, medals have been awarded to eleven soldiers and sailors who distinguished themselves at Mapa.

The officer commanding the troops at Cayenne has held an inquiry into the circumstances attending the Mapan difficulty, and has prepared a report for the Government thereon. C. Petit, Chief of Battalion, has made a searching inquiry into the matter, and has issued a very comprehensive report. He explains therein that the troop which arrested Capt. Trajan and hauled down the French flag at Connani, was composed of twenty bandits, commanded by one Luiz Bentes, who called himself "a Brazilian officer," and who, "from information received," says the commander, "is known as Alferez, in the Brazilian Army."

He goes on to explain that they arrived at Connani on the night of April 27, and next morning these strangers were seen marching from the house of one José Dalons, a Brazilian subject, "bearing their rifles on their shoulders." It was the subject of remark that the French flag which always floated above Trajan's residence was replaced by a Brazilian flag.

Trajan was then made a prisoner and taken to Dalons's house. When it became known that Trajan had been arrested, a tumult was raised by the French partisans, "protesting against against the action of these bandits." An aged man who accompanied the bandits, now showing his superior authority, gave the people to understand that should any one dare to make any resistance against the arrest of Trajan, they should be arrested and taken to Para. The following morning Trajan was taken to Para in irons. His family went with him.

PEIXOTO'S PATRIOTIC TESTAMENT.

His Last Letter Written Against the Orders of His Physician.

The following letter, translated from The Republica of Bananal, Brazil, was written by ex-President Peixoto less than twenty-four hours before his death, in response to an address about to be delivered to him by the citizens of the City of Rezende, State of Rio de Janeiro. His sudden death prevented their delivering the address. The letter was found in an inside vest pocket when his friends prepared his body for interment. It was written against his physician's advice, and, possibly, hastened his death.

My Friends: I receive with especial satisfaction the manifestation that you address to me. This manifestation has for me an inestimable value, for it reveals the generosity of your noble hearts.

This manifestation fills my soul with immense pleasure, for I see in it the tribute of your gratitude to an old servant of our country and the republic, to which I have consecrated, with all my heart, the best part of my life; for love of which I have sacrificed the remnants of health and vigor which were left to me from the toilsome campaign in Paraguay.

To-day, as you all see, I am living far away from the strife, trying to find in various climates the restoration of my strength lost in the struggle for the good of our country and for the prosperity of our new institutions.

In my perigrinations, I live in hope of obtaining from the Creator the mercy of living some little time longer, in order to provide for the education of the children—orphans of those brave soldiers who, united with me, fell in the defense of the republican institutions of our country; and, also, to have the pleasure of contemplating the United Brazilian Republic free from the difficulties which are now at its zenith here, and there our great country marching in prosperity, following the advanced countries of the Old and New Worlds.

On you, my friends, who are young and brimful of life and fire and love of our country and the republic it is on you that the duty rests to defend the republican government, and you must be ready to face at any moment the hypocritical enemies of our republic.

I hear it everywhere repeated that the republic is consolidated and free from danger.

Oh, no, my dear compatriots. Do not rest on this assurance, and do not let yourselves be taken by surprise. The ferment of the restoration of the monarchy exists vividly in slow action, but in action that is unheard.

Therefore be alert.

You call me the Consolidator of the Republic. Oh, no, my dear compatriots. The consolidator of the grand work of Benjamin Constant and Deodora was not I, but the national army, with a small part of the navy, who knew how to obey the laws and preserve the institutions of the republic with fidelity and honor.

The consolidators of the republic are the National Guard and the police of the capital and State of Rio de Janeiro, who fought with heroism unexcelled, and in so doing sealed with their blood the institutions proclaimed by the revolution of Nov. 15.

The consolidators of the republic are the young students of the civic and military schools, who have shed their generous blood, and with it written the brilliant pages of the history of our struggle.

The consolidator of the republic is the great and glorious Republican Party, which, in the form of patriotic battalions, performed so many acts of bravery, and who will always be spoken of with admiration and respect by the generations to come.

Those are the heroes to whom our beloved country must look with grateful eyes.

Having all those valorous elements, I never for one moment doubted our triumph; and, seeking inspiration and advice from experience, and trying to find help in the feeling of great responsibility which was upon me, I had the felicity of having the power to guide our countrymen to victory.

This was the part that I played. If any merit exists in it, I do not desire any recompense, but the prosperity of the republic and the estimation which the Brazilians know how to consecrate with love.

I am going to conclude. The prescriptions of my physicians do not permit me to write one word or to do the least mental work, but in order to respond to the sincere courtesy of my dear fellow-countrymen, I, although ill and weak, do not hesitate to infringe upon the advice of my physicians, and so I write with my own hand these lines, which I deliver to my dear fellow-citizens in trust as a testimony of my eternal gratitude.

FLORIANO PEIXOTO.

Divisa, June, 1895.

MEETING OF STATE COMMITTEE

Democrats Will Decide To-day the Time and Place for Holding the State Convention.

The Democratic State Committee will meet at the Hoffman House at noon to-day and will start the Democratic campaign for this year. It was the general impression last night that the committee would call the State Convention to meet at Syracuse on Sept. 24, but this impression lacked authentic indorsement.

While Senators Hill and Murphy both favor holding the convention in Syracuse, there are several members of the committee who favor holding it in Saratoga, and there are a few who want it held in Buffalo.

Senator Hill and Chairman James W. Hinkley of the committee, who have been on a yachting trip with Perry Belmont, both arrived in this city yesterday afternoon. Senator Hill went to the Hotel Normandie. Last night he said that he had nothing to say for publication.

Major Hinkley could give no information as to the probable doings of the committee to-day, but he said that all the reports that he got from various sections of the State showed that there was a very marked revival of interest in the Democracy. He said also that factional lines were rapidly being eliminated and that he felt certain that the party would present a solid front this year.

Whether the committee will issue an address to the Democratic voters was not known last night, but the general belief was that the committee would mainly concern itself with business of a routine character.

Norman E. Mack and Augustus Scheu, the two Buffalo members of the committee, reached here last night. They said that Democratic chances in Erie were steadily improving, and that the outlook in the State is constantly growing better. They would like very much to have the State Convention held in Buffalo.

There was not much gossip about candidates for the State ticket. What there was concerned Judge Alton B. Parker for Judge of the Court of Appeals, Gen. Horatio C. King of Brooklyn for Secretary of State, and Daniel G. Griffin of Watertown for Attorney General. There was also some talk about Augustus Scheu of Buffalo for State Controller.

Mr. Griffin arrived in the city last night, and will attend the meeting of the committee to-day. Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., will not be here. Several of the members of the committee are on their vacations, but most of them will arrive in the city early to-day.

Saratoga Wants the Convention.

SARATOGA, Aug. 14.—The Convention Hall has been reserved provisionally for Sept. 24 and 25 by persons who hope to persuade the Democratic State Committee to select Saratoga as the place for the meeting of the State Convention. It also is understood that the hall would be at the disposal of the committee if it should be desired to hold the convention here on other days than those mentioned.

MALSTER WILL FIGHT.

The Republican Nomination in Maryland Not to Go by Default.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 14.—The Republicans left in large numbers for Cambridge to-day and to-night. There were special steamers, private yachts, tugboats, and vessels of various kinds, all loaded with delegates and workers. The split delegation from Baltimore and the announcement that Malster and his friends would carry their fight to the end assure an exciting convention, but the Lowndes men have the situation well in hand, and they expect no trouble in putting their ticket through by a substantial majority. The Baltimore American to-day says:

There is really no need for any kind of a contest. The people have spoken, and the choice of the majority is Lloyd Lowndes. His nomination ought to be made unanimously on the first ballot.

All the probabilities point to a ticket made up as predicted last week in The Times—Lowndes for Governor, Harry M. Clabaugh for Attorney General, and L. E. P. Dennis for Controller—although the last is not as probable as the others. This will be the first convention to declare absolutely for the gold dollar as the standard of value.

The fight against Senator Gorman is being pressed. In Worcester, the strongest Democratic county in the State, an anti-Gorman movement was organized yesterday by some of the leading Democrats of the county. A call was issued for primaries, and a county convention will be held on the 27th inst. There was a meeting of Democrats yesterday in Caroline County, and it was decided to place an anti-Gorman ticket in the field next Saturday. These movements are increasing. Many of the Democratic papers are fighting Gorman and his ticket.

Candidates for the State Senatorships, which will mean votes for the successors both to Gorman and Gibson, are being catechised, and are asked to state plainly if they would vote for either of these for re-election. The result so far is to show that Senator Charles H. Gibson stands no show whatever of going back to the Senate.

John E. Hurst, the Democratic candidate for Governor, published his letter of acceptance to-day. He says the honor came to him without solicitation and without pledges; that he is no man's man; that he is for reassessment; that he regrets the present tariff law does not go further in the direction of free raw materials; that he indorses President Cleveland's stand upon the silver question. He does not allude to Gorman in the letter.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL LEAGUE

Headquarters May Be Removed to Washington or New-York.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—The Executive Committee of the National Republican League met to-day. Thirty-seven States and Territories were represented. The presiding officer was Gen. E. A. McAlpin of New-York, who to-day gave $500 to assist in organizing a league in Arizona. When the matter of the sinews of war was being discussed, the Minnesota representatives contributed $1,000 on behalf of the Republicans of that State.

There was a strong sentiment at the opening of the meeting in favor of moving the headquarters from Chicago to New-York or Washington, because the league has to pay for its rooms here, and there was an apparent indifference as to whether the headquarters were kept here or not. D. A. Ray of Washington offered the free use of a suite of rooms at a hotel for a year, and the committee was on the verge of accepting the offer when Congressman H. C. Brewster of New-York made a plea for the metropolis. Then Denver and Milwaukee made a bid of free rooms, and the Illinois member, Albert Campbell, entered the list with a raised bid of free quarters and $1,000 bonus if given thirty days' time. The upshot of the matter was that the President, Secretary, and Mr. Campbell were selected to receive the offers formally, and the best one will be accepted at a meeting Oct. 1.

Ex-Congressman Aaron T. Bliss of Saginaw, Mich., was elected Treasurer. Resolutions of esteem and regret were adopted in memory of the late E. B. Harper of New-York, who was Treasurer at the time the last convention was held. The salary of the Secretary, M. J. Dowling of Minnesota, was fixed at $3,000.

Farmers Listen to Speeches.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Aug. 14.—The farmers of Hunterdon County held a picnic today on Packer Island. Hundreds of farmers, with their wives and children, drove many miles to hear the political orators and enjoy an outing.

Addresses were made by W. W. Wilbur, Prohibition candidate for Governor; Augustus W. Cutler, Democrat, and F. B. Wakeman, Populist. To-morrow the Republican and Socialistic-Labor Parties will have representatives at the picnic to speak. Among the speakers to-morrow will be Mrs. Emeline Fales, Miss Helen G. Johnson, A. C. Fisk, Mortimer Whitehead, and W. A. Cotter.

Prohibition Nominations.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 14.—Twenty-five members of the Prohibition State Committee met this afternoon and nominated the following candidates for Judges of the Superior Court: A. A. Stevens of Blair, Lewis D. Vail of Philadelphia, David Sterrett of Washington, Edward Campbell of Fayette, W. W. Lathrop of Lancaster, F. Harry Hoffer of Cumberland.

ROBERTS WILLING TO RUN

Will Accept a Renomination if He Can Secure It.

MAY BE TOO HEAVY A LOAD TO CARRY

A Possibility that the Party May Not Feel Disposed to Thrust Further Honors upon Him This Year.

ALBANY, Aug. 14.—James A. Roberts to-day announced definitely that he was a candidate before the Republican State Convention for the renomination for Controller. The announcement was not altogether a surprise to well-informed politicians. In their opinion Mr. Roberts has all along been coquetting with the subject. They think that he has been inclined to an acceptance, but, owing to expressed or implied pledges to others, felt the necessity of making a show of resistance.

It is now said by those who profess to be on the inside that Mr. Roberts did not want to run again, but that Erie County forced him to consent. Mr. Roberts has ostensibly been trying to fix the nomination for his deputy, Col. Morgan, but has failed. It is said he was notified that if he withdrew there would be a free-for-all race for the place. It is also said that, if he does receive a renomination, and is elected, he will resign the office if the Governor can be induced to appoint Col. Morgan his successor.

Col. William J. Morgan, whose home, like that of the Controller, is in Buffalo, is spending the Summer at Round Lake. A statement was last night sent out from Saratoga that Mr. Roberts had concluded to stand for a renomination. It was said about the Capitol to-day that Col. Morgan gave out the information in Saratoga last night in order to bring about an official declaration from the Controller to-day and so get the fact before the public.

If this was the plan, it worked admirably, for the Controller, denying that he had given any one authority to make the announcement, to-day confirmed the statement.

The enemies of Mr. Roberts in his own party say that he will fall short of nomination for two reasons. The first is that all the canal counties will fail to support him because of his fight against Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge for violating the civil service laws in the canal patronage; and secondly, because he fell short in his estimates for the current year and had to borrow on the credit of the State $2,000,000 in New-York City. This latter matter has been kept very quiet and is known to but few, but the Republicans fear that, when it becomes known, which it surely will, Mr. Roberts will prove too great a load to carry.

WHY ROBERTSON FAILED.

The Town Committee Made a Fight Against Him and Won.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 14.—The fight which resulted in the defeat of Senator George W. Robertson at the caucus held in his own town last night was begun in the Town Committee a week ago, when a list of delegates presented by Senator Robertson was discarded by an overwhelming vote. It is said that only one vote was cast for it, and that by a strong friend and debtor to the Senator. Then the Town Committee proceeded to make up a ticket, leaving off Senator Robertson's name entirely. The principal delegation was that to the Third District Convention next week, which will choose delegates to the State and Senatorial Conventions. The following are the delegates to the District Convention. They are headed by James K. Apgar, Lieut. Gov. Saxton's secretary. Every one of them is pledged against Senator Robertson:

James K. Apgar, Chairman;

Robert S. Allen,	Warren Jordan,
Dr. E. D M. Lyon,	Schuyler Lent, Jr.
E. D. Bates,	Louis Covert,
Herbert Griffin,	John Wallace,
Lewis B. Travis,	G. W. Richmond,
John Hancock,	James A. Green,
George Jewett,	Milton Blinker,
John M. Tuttle,	Angus P. Chase,
W. H. Fields,	George Wilkins,
Ezra C. Ferris,	

There was also a fight over the Assembly delegation. Had the Robertson ticket won, it unquestionably would have meant the defeat of James W. Husted, son of the "Bald Eagle," and present Assemblyman, for nomination. In the election of the regular ticket his nomination is made secure. The Assembly delegation, headed by ex-Assemblyman David Wiley Travis, is also against Robertson, and is as follows:

Hon. D. W. Travis, Chairman;

John L. Silleck,	Charles H. Martin,
W. C. Hoffman,	W. V. Montross,
George E. Briggs,	Frederick Lent,
Oscar V. Barger,	Edward McGinnis,
P. R. Fields,	Cyrus Reynolds,
William Heit,	James T. Sutton,
Clarence Bleakley,	Oscar Ray,
John G. Smith,	Thomas D. Husted,
A. H. Dykeman,	W. D. Southard
William Dunphy,	

It was not until Monday that the "regulars" knew for certain that there was a fight on. It soon became generally noised about, and there were hurrying and scurrying of the faithful. Horses and vehicles were pressed into use, and "the boys" were ready to ride and spread the alarm through every Cortland town district and farm. Some of the lieutenants of the regulars did not go home that night. Neither were the Senator's friends napping. By Tuesday noon they were casting their tickets everywhere. The tickets were printed in New-York, and were 10 by 4 inches, very large, while the regular tickets, which were not permitted to be given out until late in the afternoon, were much smaller, 3 by 6, and easily distinguishable.

The polls opened at 7:30 P. M. in the courtroom of Justice John H. Baxter. "Joe" Hudson, ex-Postmaster, stood at the ballot box as Chairman of the Board of Inspectors.

In the streets a motley crowd gathered until there were several thousand men in the throng. The thoroughfare was lined with all sorts of conveyances and vehicles. The voters came from the brickyards of Verplancks and Croton, the dam at Croton, the wilds of Annsville, and the woods of Montrose. When the door opened at the appointed hour a double line had been formed, and in they rushed. Seven police officers were stationed along the route to the ballot box. The men voted quickly.

The sturdy Hudson stood up as manfully as though he were taking tickets on his usual Central Railroad train. The tickets were easily distinguishable by their size. Every time a big ticket was presented Hudson would call a number, and that name was checked. It was a long time before "Andy" Holmes, the watcher for Senator Robertson, discovered what was going on, if he did at all. Hudson would shout "478;" then, after several other tickets came along; "7;" by and by "53;" then again "640," and so on, skipping all over.

Very few people were aware of the fact that a black list was being made up, and that every one who voted the opposition ticket was being "marked for life." The Senator's henchmen were very sore. He told several men afterward that the caucus was invalid, because of the calling of the numbers and the checking of the names, destroying the secrecy of the ballot. Several men were challenged, and swore in their votes. At least 100 Democrats voted. Hudson had several men removed by force from the room. One, named Dennison, insisted on voting without swearing in when he was challenged.

"Officer, remove that man," said Hudson. It took three officers to subdue him.

When the ballots were counted it was found that out of 766 votes the regular ticket had 498 and Robertson's ticket 268, while two Robertson tickets were split. The Senator put his hands in his pocket, said a word to Lewis Waterman, one of his lieutenants, an orderly to Adjt. Gen. McAlpin, and walked out. The other side proceeded to celebrate during the rest of the night.

The opposition to Robertson in this town is due solely to the stand he took on the boundary question concerning the enlarging of the limits of Peekskill. He defeated it last year in the Assembly and was almost similarly successful in the Senate this year. To this is due his defeat here.

FACTIONAL FIGHT IN ROCHESTER.

Republicans May Lose the City as a Result of the Conflict.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 14.—A bitter local fight is being waged between Mayor Lewis, who seeks renomination, and ex-Mayor Curran, who wants to succeed him, and their respective factions. The Lewis party represents the machine faction of the Republican Party, and is backed up by Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge. Curran represents the reform movement headed by John Van Voorhis.

The rupture has become so serious that the leaders of the machine have become alarmed lest they lose control of the city, for they are fighting not only the reform faction, but an independent faction organized under the name of a Good Government Club.

In order to placate Mr. Van Voorhis they decided to sacrifice their candidate, Mayor Lewis, by the substitution of a third or compromise candidate, in the person of H. H. Edgerton, a well known local politician, and a great friend and supporter of Van Voorhis. They thought Van Voorhis would jump at this, and Mayor Lewis, it was reported, agreed to retire from the canvass, and has stopped electioneering, though he has not publicly announced his withdrawal.

Mr. Van Voorhis, however, declines to forsake ex-Mayor Curran even in behalf of his friend Edgerton and party harmony. He wants to defeat Aldridge. He says he does not want a party rupture, but he cannot tolerate a party boss.

REPUBLICAN FIGHT IN CAYUGA.

The Ring Candidate for Sheriff Beaten After a Long Deadlock.

AUBURN, Aug. 14.—The fight in the Cayuga County Republican Convention yesterday was a bitter one. It was all over the candidate for Sheriff, there being no contest over the other nominations, which were: For County Judge—George Underwood of Auburn; Special Judge—Adolphus H. Searing of Auburn; Surrogate—George B. Turner of Auburn; Special Surrogate—Reuben F. Hoff of Springport.

For Sheriff the candidate of the Court House ring was George S. Wood of Scipio, and his successful opponent was James Beyer of Sterling, who was nominated after thirty-seven ballots.

The balloting began early yesterday afternoon and continued till between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning. There were eight candidates in the field, and the vote vacillated between them in an exciting manner. There were 201 votes cast, requiring 101 for choice, and the various candidates would nearly reach the number when a different combination would be made, continuing the deadlock. On the last, Beyer rallied enough support to win with 124 votes.

NOMINATIONS IN OSWEGO.

Ex-Assemblyman Ainsworth Not Permitted to Head His Delegation.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 14.—At the Republican County Convention at Pulaski this afternoon, Nevada N. Stranahan was authorized to name the delegates to the Senatorial Convention, and Merrick Stowell the delegates to the Judicial Convention. S. B. Mead of Fulton was nominated for Surrogate and Thomas Moore for Treasurer.

At the Second Assembly District Convention the following delegates to the State Convention were elected: H. H. Lyman, W. H. Selleck, D. E. Ainsworth, W. H. Baker, R. W. Box, B. J. Talcott.

Thomas M. Costello of the Town of Albion was nominated for member of the Assembly.

Everything was done by acclamation, but some comment was caused by the fact that Assemblyman Ainsworth, the retiring member, was not permitted to head the delegation to the State Convention.

The convention for the First Assembly District will be held to-morrow, when Lewis P. Taylor of Oswego Centre will be nominated for member of the Assembly.

JUDSON FOR TREASURER.

Will Ask the Nomination from the Democratic Convention.

ALBANY, Aug. 14.—State Committeeman John B. Judson of Fulton County was in the city this afternoon. He made the statement that he had been urged by his friends to be allowed to use his name for the nomination of State Treasurer before the Democratic State Convention, and that he had finally consented to allow its use. He stated further that if Philip Keck (Rep.) was nominated for Congress in the Twenty-seventh (Fulton-Hamilton-Montgomery-Schoharie) Senatorial District, the Democrats would nominate Erastus Darling, a lumber merchant of Gloversville, as his opponent, and he added: "Darling would not be second when the ballots were counted, either."

Ex-Assemblyman George H. Bush was in town to-day, and stated that Jacob Rice was going to be nominated in the Twenty-fifth (Greene and Ulster) Senatorial District. His Republican opponent, Mr. Bush thought, would be Charles Davis of Saugerties.

Engineer Adams Indorsed.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 14.—In the First Assembly District of this county to-day the Republicans selected the following delegates to the State Convention: Thomas Wheeler, Benjamin Hall, Henry C. Gates, Hugh E. Thomas, W. H. Reese, Karl Harrer. The delegates were named by State Engineer and Surveyor Adams. Resolutions in his favor and urging his renomination were adopted.

STATE CONVENTION DELEGATES

Republican.

ALBANY COUNTY.—First District—John Palmer, Myer Nussbaum, William L. Coughtry, W. J. Walker, Henry F. Snyder, George J. Coughtry. Alternates—William G. Van Zandt, Joseph W. Cowan, John Flagler, Charles Hotaling, Emil C. Rosche, Robert G. Scherer.

Second District—William Barnes, Jr., Hiram Griggs, William F. Bender, William J. Gaylor, Attilio Pasquini, A. E. Hochstasser. Alternates—George L. Bouton, William Blackburn, Henry D. Enos, Otto Jantz, Char

RACING AT AQUEDUCT

A Big Crowd Sees Some Interesting Finishes.

THREE FAVORITES IN THE LEAD

Charade Was Beaten in the Handicap Race by Hermanita—Emotional Again a Winner—Upset in First Event.

The large crowd that made the journey to the Queens County Jockey Club track yesterday were treated to another interesting afternoon's sport, notwithstanding that the programme was made up of a poor quality of horses. The first two events furnished a surprise, each being captured by outsiders. The crowd, however, made a much better showing in selecting winners than on the preceding day, three first and a heavily backed second choice being returned winners.

Of the ten maiden two-year-olds that took part in the opening event, over half of them were tipped and touted as good things. Matt Byrnes's Terror III. and Fred K. were the most consistently supported, closing about equal favorites. The former flattered his backers for a half mile, then fell back in the ruck.

Fred K. made a much better showing, though he failed to land any part of his backers' money. He came very strong at the end, and was beaten a short head for third money. Fay II., Terror III., and Exilona were the leaders to the last eighth, where Unity and Ben Narad took command, and made an exciting finish to the end, the former winning in a furious drive by a short head. Black Bonnet fell at the lower turn. Wynn, who rode her, received an ugly fall, but, with the exception of a shaking up, he was uninjured.

The second event, another maiden two-year-old affair, brought about another stirring finish. Irvana and the favorite, Rebea, drew clear of their field in the last sixteenth, and fought it out stride for stride to the finish. Ballard, much to the surprise of the crowd, outrode Hamilton, and secured the verdict, with the outsider, Irvana, by a head.

Emotional, at odds on, captured the third event. Keefe had to ride her hard all the way to keep up to his field. Heretic and Hermita had a hot fight for place honors, the former getting it in the last jump by a head.

Charade, Hermanita, and Roundelay were the only starters in the handicap, which promised to furnish the feature of the afternoon. Charade is evidently getting a trifle too much racing. He ran anything but up to his form. Hermanita challenged him in the last eighth, and beat him home handily by a neck. Roundelay bolted at every turn, and finished a bad third. King Gold and Sun Up, both favorites, won the next two events in handy fashion.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished, and the betting against each of the starters, are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for maiden two-year-olds. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:03¾.

1—Unity, J. J. McCafferty's ch. g., by Rossington-Unite, 100½ pounds.....(R. Doggett)
2—Ben Nalad, E. C. Headley's br. g., 107.. (J. Reagan)
3—King Hero, G. W. Meine's br. c., 104½.. (C. Flynn)

4—Fred K., 100.
5—Exilona, 97.
6—Terror III., 100.
7—Fay II., 102.
8—La Petite, 97.
9—Secret Service, 107.
10—Black Bonnet, 107.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
6—1	Unity ...	5—2	Terror III. ...1—1
4—1	Ben Nalad ...	8—5	10—1	Fay II. ...	4—1
20—1	King Hero ...	8—5	20—1	La Petite ...	8—1
11—5	Fred K. ...	4—5	20—1	Secret Service	8—1
15—1	Exilona ...	6—5	6—1	Black Bonnet	2—1

Won by a head; five lengths between second and third.

***

SECOND RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for maiden two-year-olds. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:03⅘.

1—Irvana, W. J. Hayes's br. f., by Onondaga-Nirvana, 110½ pounds.....(Ballard)
2—Rebea, J. B. White's blk. f., 107....(Hamilton)
3—Venetia II., A. C. Daly's b. f., 102....(Keefe)
4—Connemaugh, 97.
5—Millie L., 97.
6—Harry Rhodes, 107.
7—Cutlong, 107.
8—Ensign, 100.
9—Little Thorne, 100.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
6—1	Irvana ...	6—1	20—1	Harry Rhodes	8—1
1—1	Rebea ...	2—5	25—1	Cutlong ...	8—1
7—1	Venetia II. ...	2—1	20—1	Ensign ...	8—1
20—1	Connemaugh ...	4—5	3—1	Little Thorne	1—1
6—1	Millie L. ...	2—1			

Won by a head; four lengths between second and third.

***

THIRD RACE.—Purse $400, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for two-year-olds; selling allowances. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:09¾. No bid for the winner.

1—Emotional, W. C. Daly's ch. f., by Sensation-Bettie Koerber, 96 pounds, $800.....(Keefe)
2—Heretic, W. Miller's b. c., 105, $1,200.. (Hamilton)
3—Hermia, James Donohue's ch. f., 90, $500.. (O'Leary)
4—Perseus, 94.
5—Saracinesca, 105.
6—Mary Nance, 90.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
1—2	Emotional ...	Out	8—1	Perseus ...	2—1
7—1	Heretic ...	2—1	10—1	Saracinesca ...	2—1
6—1	Hermia ...	8—5	30—1	Mary Nance ...	6—1

Won by a length; a head between second and third.

***

FOURTH RACE.—A handicap; purse $500, of which $50 to second and $25 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:52½.

1—Hermanita, J. G. Follansbee's br. f., 3 years, by Fresno-Sister to Jim Douglass, 95 pounds.....(Keefe)
2—Charade, Belwood Stable's b. h., 6, 115.. .....(R. Doggett)
3—Roundelay, C. Oxx's ch. f., 3, 85....(O'Leary)

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
5—2	Hermanita ...	2—5	5—2	Roundelay ...	2—5
4—5	Charade ...	1—4			

Won by a neck; six lengths between second and third.

***

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $300, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. Six and a half furlongs. Time—1:22¾. No bid for the winner.

1—King Gold, F. T. Clarke's ch. c., 3 years, by Gold-Principia, 103 pounds, $500..(Hamilton)
2—Campania, E. C. Headley's b. f., 3, 100, $700.. .....(J. Reagan)
3—Pay or Play, F. Burlew's br. c., 4, 102, $800.. .....(R. Doggett)
4—Milan, 4, 97.
5—Old Dominion, 5, 103.
6—Clarus, 4, 99.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
8—5	King Gold ...	3—7	20—1	Milan ...	4—1
10—1	Campania ...	2—1	7—2	Old Dominion	1—1
9—5	Pay or Play ...	1—2	30—1	Clarus ...	8—1

Won by a length; a length and a half between second and third.

***

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $400, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:45. No bid for the winner.

1—Sun Up, J. J. McCafferty's ch. c., 3 years, by Buchanan-Sunlight, 106 pounds, $500.. .....(Overton)
2—Jack the Jew, Michael Padden's b. c., 3, 111, $500.....(Hamilton)
3—Truepenny, J. J. Sheridan's b. c., 3, 106, $500.....(Sheedy)

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
9—10	Sun Up ...	Out	6—1	Truepenny ...	3—5
6—5	Jack the Jew	1—3			

Won by three lengths; two lengths between second and third.

DORIAN WAS BEATEN.

Mr. Belmont's New Purchase Acts as Though Short of Work.

SARATOGA, Aug. 14.—The feature of the racing here this afternoon was the defeat of August Belmont's new purchase—Dorian. He and Victorious were the only two starters in the Rancocas Stud Stakes. Dorian ran as if he was short of work, faltering in the last few yards, and was beaten a half length. The attendance was large and the weather delightful.

These are the results of the races:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; purse $375. Five furlongs. Flailing Water, 95, (McClain,) 5 to 1, won by half a length; Heresy, 103, (Griffin,) 8 to 5, second; Marsion, 103, (Perkins,) 8 to 5, third. Cotton King, Joan, Sky Blue, and Kilrona also ran. Time—1:02¾.

SECOND RACE.—Free handicap sweepstakes, for all ages; purse $550. One mile and a furlong. Song and Dance, 107, (Griffin,) 11 to 5, won by a length and a half; Saragossa, 121, (Perkins,) 4 to 5, second; Ajax, 106, (Lamley,) 15 to 1, third. Sandowne also ran. Time—1:56¾.

THIRD RACE.—The Rancocas Stud Stakes, of the value of $1,500, for all ages. One mile. Victorious, 111, (Perkins,) 20 to 1, won by half a length; Dorian, 115, (Griffin,) 1 to 40, second. Time—1:43.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; purse $375. Seven furlongs. Dolabra, 105, (Griffin,) 1 to 2, won by a head; Sir Dixon, 102, (A. Clayton,) 8 to 1, second; Lady Diamond, 101, (McClain,) 8 to 1, third. Too Much Johnson, imp. Silk Gown, Killirhoe, and All Over also ran. Time—1:29¾.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; purse $375. One mile. Chant, 115, (Martin,) 1 to 2, won by half a length; Pop Gray, 112, (Perkins,) 5 to 2, second; Lake Shore, 112, (Lendrum,) 5 to 1, third. Fullerton Lass and Laurel also ran. Time—1:44.

Following are the entries for to-morrow's races:

FIRST RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile; selling. Runaway and Pring, 112 pounds each; Waltzer, 106; Edny May, 103; Rodman B. and Engineer, 102 each, and Argentina 95.

SECOND RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs. Floretta III., 115 pounds; Clissie B. and Coda, 108 each; Miss Hannah, Florence, and Colville, 95 each.

THIRD RACE.—Four and one-half furlongs. Predicament, Miss Blanche R., Taffeta, La Gallienne, Princess Jean, Florence, and Colville, 105 pounds each.

FOURTH RACE.—One and one-eighth miles; selling. Cass, 111 pounds; Lake Shore, 107; Candelabra, Semper Lex, Merry Monarch, and Killkenny, 103 each, and Fullerton Lass, 96.

FIFTH RACE.—Beverwyck Steeplechase; full course. St. Luk and Woodford, 162 pounds each; Sam Corry, 157; Hesperion and Flen Fallon, 154 each; Lepanto, 132 and Beverwyck, 122.

FANTASY WAY BEHIND.

Azote Has No Trouble in Winning the Special Race at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Ladies' Day at the Driving Park was also trotters' day, as all four classes in the Grand Circuit card this afternoon were for the diagonal-gaited fliers. The free admission for women, much as it is against the Hamlin policy, certainly helped to fill the grand stand, which had so many empty seats on Tuesday.

As the millionaire breeder had arranged to start his mare Fantasy against Azote, it was to be expected that she would give the champion a good argument, even if she did not succeed in stopping his series of unbroken victories. About five weeks ago the pride of Village Farm and the gigantic trotter from Palo Alto met in the free-for-all at Lacrosse.

Fantasy was an even-money favorite there till Azote had laid her low with a first heat in 2:07¾. The gelding has been in active service ever since whenever an opportunity offered, while the tall daughter of Chimes was resting. Her reappearance to-day shows that she has lost all her phenomenal flight, and there are a dozen trotters here that could have made a better contest with Azote. The race was reduced by making it best two in three heats, and as Fantasy could not get near the Californian in 2:12½, it was well for her credit that the tame affair ended so quickly.

The first heat began with a burst to the half in 1:04¼, but instead of increasing the clip it became slower, and a mile in 2:09¾ landed Azote the easiest sort of a winner.

Though Elrami had been in harness yesterday when he won the 2:30 class, the young trotter was out again this afternoon in another slow class. He had to go 3 seconds faster, but was quite equal to this and placed a second victory to his credit in straight heats. There are three purses of $5,000 each on this week, and the first of them was the second event to-day. It was for 2:20 trotters and proved to be a moderate task for the Hamlin entry, Athanlo. Lady Wilton sampled the three-year-old colt that the Buffalo turfmen secured for a small price in California, but after two ineffectual attempts surrendered. Brunhilde had been expected to cut a figure in the race for the big prize, but was not able to beat Miss McGregor for the place in the third heat, while Athanlo romped home in 2:16½.

A quartet of nimble juveniles ended the day with the only surprise. Fred S. Moody was the tip and had no trouble in the first heat, when he reduced his record to 2:20¼. Then Tommy Britton, who had jumped off his stride in passing the shadow of the big exhibition building on the first turn, went out with a pair of blinkers that kept him steady. The result was that the Kentucky colt outfooted the one from San Francisco very cleverly and had a mark of 2:18¾ when he got home. Tommy Britton has won all of his engagements this season, but did not have to go faster than 2:31½ till now. A third heat, in 2:21¾, was only fun for the colt, and the others were a long way back.

The boxing bouts first talked of yesterday are reserved for Friday and Saturday. Corbett is to make his début on a trotting track and have a set-to with his partner, McVey. On the last day of the meeting Fitzsimmons is to give a similar exhibition. A bicycle race between the two fighters was proposed, but could not be arranged.

Summaries:

2:28 Class.—Trotting; purse, $2,000.

Elrami, bh. g., by Wildnut-Nelly Benton, by General Benton, (Howard)	1	1	1
Valley Queen, b. m., (West)	2	2	2
Rosita Soap, b. m., (Mulhall)	4	3	5
Judge Rice, b. m., (G. Hudson)	3	5	4
Carillon, b. s., (Geers)	7	8	3
Burlingame, b. c., (Dickerson)	8	4	6
Anna Mace, g. m., (McCarthy)	5	6	6
Lily Glenn, ch. m., (R. E. Curry)	6	7	7
Villiers, br. s., (Woodnut)	dis.		

Time—2:15¾, 2:16, 2:16¼.

2:20 Class.—Trotting; purse, $5,000.

Athanlo, blk. c., by Junlo, dam by Harkaway (Geers)	2	1	1
Lady Wilson, br. m., (Kenney)	2	2	5
Miss McGregor, b. m., (Baldwin)	3	3	2
Brunhilde, g. m., (McCarthy)	5	4	4
Bryson, br. s., (Kenney)	4	5	4
Marston, ch. c., (Hyde)	6	dr.	
Hildas, br. f., (Noble)	dis.		

Time—2:14, 2:16¾, 2:16½.

Special Race.—Trotting; two in three heats.

Azote, b. g., by Sphinx-Josie, by Whipple's Hambletonian, (McDowell)	1	1	
Fantasy, b. m., (Geers)	2	2	

Time—2:09¾; 2:12½.

2:35 Class.—Trotting; two-year-olds and under; purse, $1,000.

Tommy Britton, b. c., by Liberty Bell-Keepsake, by Pancoast, (McFerran)	2	1	1
Fred S. Moody, ch. g., by Guy Wilkes, (Dickerson)	1	2	2
Argentus, br. f., (Kenney)	3	3	3
Faustelle ch. f., (Coville)	4	dis.	

Time—2:20¼; 2:18¾; 2:21¾.

THE CARD FOR TO-DAY.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Five-eighths of a mile.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Fred Train ...	110	Ben Nalad ...	107
Chester ...	110	Cutlong ...	107
Ensign ...	110	Helen H. ...	107
Big Joe ...	110	Roundout ...	107
Eliza Belle ...	107		

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile.

Governor Sheehan ...	107	Fred Douglass ...	102
Shelly Tuttle ...	104	Milan ...	97
Gold Dollar ...	104	Panway ...	97
Speculation ...	102		

THIRD RACE.—One mile.

Aurelian ...	122	Cuckoo ...	109
Logan ...	119	Annie Bishop ...	100
Kinglet ...	114	Abingdon ...	101

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five and one-half furlongs.

Yankee Doodle ...	112	Jessie Ryan ...	95
Saracinesca ...	105	Laura Davis ...	95
King T. ...	105	Crimea ...	95
Volley ...	98		

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth.

Harry Alonzo ...	144	Warlike ...	139
Kinglet ...	144	Daly ...	129
Pay or Play ...	142	Sprite ...	129
W. B. ...	141		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds. One mile.

Mirage ...	107	Buckeye ...	98
Inquirendo ...	107	Captain Jack ...	98
Campania ...	10.	Sir Dixon, Jr. ...	98

Jockey Simms Returns.

Jockey "Willie" Simms, who went to England last Winter to ride the Croker and Dwyer horses, arrived on the White Star steamship Majestic yesterday. He spoke in glowing terms of his brother "jocks" on the other side, and the only reason, he said, that the American horses were unsuccessful was that they had not sufficient speed for the English cracks.

Saratoga's Horse Show.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 14.—The Albany Country Club has changed the date of its open-air horse show to Aug. 26 and 27. It will be given at the Union Avenue grounds of the Saratoga Racing Association, instead of at Woodlawn Oval.

MARINE AND FIELD CLUB TENNIS.

N. W. Garland Defeats Chamberlain and Wins the Tournament.

In the tennis tournament of the Marine and Field Club, which was finished yesterday on the Bath Beach courts, N. W. Garland, winner of Class B, defeated J. C. Chamberlain, winner of Class A. The latter played the steadier game of the two, but was unable to overcome the handicap of half thirty which he was obliged to give his opponent. Garland put up his best game the last set after he got a slight lead on his antagonist, and ran the contest out by some good smashes. Chamberlain fell in this set and was unable to put up his usual game afterward.

Scores:

Men's Singles, Class A—First Round—E. H. Smith beat R. S. Morrison, 6—0, 6—0. A. L. Donaldson beat R. T. Halsey by default. J. C. Chamberlain beat A. P. Clapp, 6—2, 6—1.

Semi-final Round—A. L. Donaldson beat E. H. Smith, 6—3, 6—4. J. C. Chamberlain drew a bye.

Final Round—J. C. Chamberlain beat A. L. Donaldson, 6—3, 6—3.

Class B, First Round—C. A. Morse beat Herbert Knight by default. N. W. Garland beat G. D. Dorsay, 6—0, 6—0. G. A. Recknagel beat R. L. Strong by default.

Semi-final Round—N. W. Garland beat C. A. Morse, 6—1, 6—2. G. A. Recknagel drew a bye.

Final Round—W. W. Garland beat G. A. Recknagel by default.

Men's Doubles—First Round—A. P. Clapp and G. A. Recknagel beat E. H. Smith and E. H. Kinney, 6—4, 5—6, 6—3. R. S. Morrison and R. L. Strong beat N. W. Garland and G. D. Dorsay by default. J. C. Chamberlain and Percy S. Mallett beat A. L. Donaldson and Herbert Knight, 6—4, 6—5.

Semi-final Round—A. P. Clapp and G. A. Recknagel beat R. S. Morrison and R. L. Strong by default. J. C. Chamberlain and Percy S. Mallett drew a bye.

Final Round—J. C. Chamberlain and Percy S. Mallett beat A. P. Clapp and G. A. Recknagel, 6—4, 6—5.

Finals Between Winners of Classes A and B of the Singles—N. W. Garland, Class B, (half thirty,) beat J. C. Chamberlain, Class A, (scratch,) 6—4, 1—6, 6—4.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

THURSDAY, AUG. 15.

Racing at Aqueduct.
Baseball.—Washington vs. Brooklyn, at Eastern Park.
Shooting.—Clay pigeon tournament, at Elmwood Park, Long Branch, N. J.
Yachting.—Special regatta of the Sea Cliff Yacht Club.

FRIDAY, AUG. 16.

Racing at Aqueduct.
Baseball.—Brooklyn vs. New-York at Eastern Park.

GREAT RACING BY TITUS

Breaks a Couple of Records and Beats Maddox at Manhattan Beach.

THE CONTESTS WERE FOR CHARITY

Maddox Quit at 4-Mile Pole in the Ten-Mile Match—Pacemakers Not Fast Enough for Titus —Tyler's Fast Mile.

New-York's premier long distance cycle rider, "Freddie" Titus, covered himself with glory at the Manhattan Beach track yesterday afternoon by making a show of Harry Maddox, the fisher lad, in their ten-mile match race, and very prettily adding two record gems to his brilliant diadem.

It was a fine exhibition that Titus gave—the event par excellence in the history of the track that is "swept by ocean breezes." This event took place at the end of an excellent but very long drawn out cycling tournament for charity. There were probably 3,000 people there, and nine-tenths of them took the half-mile "walk around" necessary for those who make the journey by railroad.

Both Maddox and Titus appeared to be in the very best of condition, and as they sat on their wheels waiting for the pistol shot, it was remarked by neutral admirers that it was hard to pick a winner on looks alone. It was announced that the pacing would be done by two "quads" and two tandems. One "quad" broke down early in the contest and the tandems did very poorly. Had the pacing been strictly first class Titus would undoubtedly have shaved the mark still closer.

There was a battle for the position behind the "quad" at the outset, in which Titus proved himself the better general. In this manoeuvring Maddox fretted himself considerably and in the second mile he lost a lap, and thereafter never had the ghost of a chance with his sun-browned antagonist.

In the fourth mile Maddox stopped altogether and thereafter Titus went on alone, continually calling to the pacemakers to "hit it up." The work of this crack was very pretty to look at. He never seemed tired at any stage, and when he finished he was applauded more than any other rider has been at Manhattan Beach.

The intermediate times in this great ride were as follows: One mile, 2:03 1-5; second, 4:04 2-5; third, 6:06 2-5; fourth, 8:11 3-5; fifth, 10:18 4-5, (world's record;) sixth, 12:23 3-5; seventh, 14:29; eighth, 16:33 4-5; ninth, 18:46; tenth, 20:58 4-5, (world's record).

The other racing events were very interesting, and the results of them may be found in the summaries. Some of the features were a sparring exhibition between "Bob" Fitzsimmons and Frank Bosworth; a handicap race between Corbett, the fighter, and Harry Wheeler, which the former won, and a one-mile tandem race between members of the Riverside Wheelmen for the championship of the club. This was a most exciting contest, the result being a dead heat between C. K. Granger and W. A. Barbeau and J. and Walter Beam.

Following Titus's great feat came the announcement that Berlo of Boston would try to lower the American professional one-mile record, held by himself, of 1 minute 53 seconds. He succeeded in tieing.

Harry C. Tyler, who has been riding in splendid form lately, then had a try, paced by Murphy, Crooks, Silvie, and Coleman on a quad. The springfield flyer lowered the world's professional record for one mile, going the distance in 1 minute 49 2-5 seconds, one second better than Barden's previous record of 1 minute 50 2-5 seconds. He then went on, and took a fraction off the world's record for two miles, pulling up in 3 minutes 56 seconds.

The summaries:

AMATEUR EVENTS.

One-Mile Handicap, (first five in each trial to ride in the final.)—R. A. Miller, Greenwich W., (130 yards,) first; John T. Beam, Riverside W., (60 yards,) second; Jack Sawood, Jr., Jersey A. C., (70 yards,) third; Louis Hunter, New-Jersey A. C., (80 yards,) fourth; C. S. Henshaw, Greenwich W., (45 yards,) fifth. Time—2:12 4-5.

Second Heat—Wyant Pryde W., (25 yards,) first; Oscar Hedstrom, Greenwich W., (35 yards,) second; Joseph Harrison Asbury Park W., (25 yards,) third; Fred B. Eglehoff, South Brooklyn W., (70 yards,) fourth; Ray Dawson, New-York A. C., (15 yards,) fifth. Time—2:15 1-5.

Third Heat—Howard P. Mosher, Harlem W., (15 yards first;) John T. Vanvalin, Pequot W., (60 yards,) second; W. C. Roome, New-Jersey A. C., (25 yards,) third; Samuel Brock, Liberty W., (45 yards,) fourth; Percy P. Dickey, New-York A. C., (80 yards,) fifth. Time—2:14 3-5.

Final Heat—Miller first, Hedstrow second, Beam third. Time—2:12 4-5.

One-Mile Tandem Race for the Championship of the Riverside Wheelmen.—A dead heat between C. K. Granger and W. A. Barbeau and J. and Walter Beam. Time—2:27 4-5. F. A. Nagle and B. B. John also started.

One-Mile Scratch.—(First and second in each trial heat to ride in the final)—First Heat—Percy P. Dickey, New-York A. C., first; Howard P. Mosher, Harlem W., second; Oscar Hedstrom, Greenwich W., third. Time—2:52 2-5.

Second Heat—C. M. Ertz, Riverside W., first; W. C. Roome, New-Jersey A. C., second; W. G. Douglass, New-York A. C., third. Time—2:39 2-5.

Third Heat—Lawrence Hoppe, Riverside W., first; Louis Hunter, New-Jersey A. C., second; G. Bennett Smith, Bellmore, L. I., third. Time—2:48 1-5.

Final Heat—Ertz first, Douglass second, Roome third. Time—2:16 1-5.

PROFESSIONAL EVENTS.

One-Quarter-Mile Scratch, Flying Start.—(First two in each trial to ride in the final)—First heat—Watson Coleman, Springfield, first; F. W. Young, Toronto, second; C. E. Kluge, Jersey City, third. Time—0:29 2-5.

Second Heat—P. J. Berolo, Boston, first; F. St. Onge, Boston, second; Herbert K. Smith, Brooklyn, third. Time—0:29 4-5.

Third Heat—H. C. Tyler, Springfield, first; I. A. Silvie, Port Richmond, second; A. W. Porter, Waltham, third. Time—0:29.

Final Heat—Tyler first, Silvie second, Coleman third, Young fourth. Time—0:28 1-5.

Five-Mile Handicap.—I. E. Silvie, Staten Island, (215 yards,) first; A. W. Porter, Boston, (scratch,) second; Watson Coleman, Springfield, (scratch,) third; C. E. Kluge, Jersey City, (300 yards,) fourth. Time—12:37 4-5.

TITUS-MADDOX MATCH RACE.

Ten-Mile Match, (Paced.)—F. J. Titus against Harry Maddox. Titus won, and created a world's record at five and ten miles, namely 10:18 1-5 and 20:58 4-5. The best previous records were 10:20 2-5 and 21:39 3-5. Maddox quit in the fourth mile.

The principal officials of the tournament were: Referee, T. A. Zimmerman; judges, P. C. Williams and M. L. Bridgman; timers, James E. Sullivan, S. D. Lee, Samuel Zucker; announcer, Frederick Burns.

TOM COOPER'S RACE.

Won the Mile Open at Minneapolis from Bald and Murphy.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 14.—Tom Cooper won a good race at the second day's meeting of the Minneapolis Cycle Club to-day. The mile open had a time limit of 2:30, and was ridden the first time, without pacemakers, in 2:31 2-5. On the second attempt, Gratoit Cabanne, a brother of the racing man, and A. W. Warren paced on a tandem and dropped out at the half mile. Tom Cooper won on both attempts, the first time by four lengths at the least from Bald, with L. C. Johnson a close third, and the second time by a couple of inches from Bald and Murphy, who ran a dead heat for the second place, with Dr. Brown in the fourth, and L. C. Johnson, Becker, Bird, MacDonald, and Patterson, following in order. The time was 2:23 2-5.

Murphy had the position on the tandem to the half, and then took the place to the quarter pole, when Bald took the running. Cooper jumped him. Bald did not ride his usual race.

In the mile handicap, Cass C. Cabanne was on scratch, and had his field well gathered in at the half mile. Bliss made the jump on the stretch, and Cabanne closed gradually in a hard fight, winning by a couple of inches, with Johnson again third, where he has been thirteen times this season.

Cabanne was again on scratch in the two-mile handicap, but killed himself in catching the bunch. Cooper made the jump and won by two lengths from Bird, with Bliss a close third.

The summaries:

Mile Open, Class B.—Cooper won; Bald and Murphy, dead heat, second; Brown fourth. Time—2:23 1-5.

One-Mile Handicap, Class B.—Cabanne, (scratch,) won; Bliss, (30 yards,) second; L. C. Johnson, (50 yards,) third. Time—2:02 2-5.

Two-Mile Handicap, Class B.—Cooper, (75 yards,) won; Bird, (75 yards,) second; Bliss, (40 yards,) third. Time—5:03 2-5.

For Local Riders Only.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 14.—The races here on Aug. 23, under the direction of the Red Bank Wheelmen, are for local riders only. The article in to-day's New-York Times did not mention that fact, and, as a result, Secretary Weaver has to-day been burdened with mail from riders anxious to compete in the races. Some of the letters were from Connecticut; others from New-York and Pennsylvania, while the greatest number were from Jerseymen.

Cyclers in Fancy Costumes.

COLLEGE POINT, Aug. 14.—The College Point Wheelmen held their first masquerade parade here to-night. Over 100 wheels were in line, and there were many comical costumes. August Reimer, son of Dr. F. A. W. Reimer, representing Uncle Sam, was declared to have the prettiest costume, and received first prize. Charles Tewes received the second prize for the most comical costume, and the third was awarded to Master John Dorn for being the poorest. The judges were D. M. Schoenfeld, John Brick, and George J. Plunkett.

$50---HAVE YOU A BICYCLE?---$50

No? Come with $50 and take your pick of machines that would have been $150 two years ago and that are held at $100 in some stores to-day. We count these the best Bicycles ever offered at $50. Maker warrants them.

WOMEN'S BICYCLE SUITING

Twilled cotton. Very strong, very firm, yet neither coarse nor thick. Hang on a nail with it, if you please; nothing to worry about—if the nail can stand it.

Not for bicycling only. Simply great for any tear-wear anywhere—climbing rocks or fences or smashing through bushes and brambles. And it comes in the pepper-and-salty brown shades that don't show dirt. "How much?" say you. "50 cents?" Not a bit of it. Only **Eighteen cents** for a 27-in. stuff that will wear long after the cows come home.

All along the cotton aisles interesting values and qualities are cropping up like flowers in a June meadow.

24-in. Shirting Prints in stripes and figures, **5c** yd.
40-in. Lawns, fast colors, **10c.**
27-in. Domet Flannel, **6, 7, 8, 10c.**

Remnants and dress lengths of Cotton Wash Goods, 2 to 10 yds., are many of them at **one-third** or **half** prices.
Fourth Avenue.

WAMSUTTA MUSLIN, 8c

Just for Thursday, just for an eye-opener. 4-4 Wamsutta Muslin, fresh, clean, perfect, at **8c.** We want you to know this Muslin store of ours. Come once and we'll risk the rest. Wamsutta Muslin, **8c.**
Fourth Avenue.

WOMEN'S SUITS

Let one sort stand for all.

Blazer Duck Suits, white and tan jackets with check duck trimming, check skirts, **$2.50;** the $6 kind.
Second Floor, Broadway.

GOWNS, SHIRT WAISTS, ETC.

Three special lots at special hours.

On sale at 2:30 P. M.—A lot of strong muslin 56 in. Gowns, mother hubbard pleated yoke, collar and cuffs feather-stitched, ribbon bow at neck, **38c.**

On sale at 3 P. M.—A lot of standard quality chintz Shirt Waists, laundered collar and cuffs, full front, yoke back, **25c.**

On sale at 3:30 P. M.—A lot of good, strong muslin Drawers, made with yoke band and neat hem and 5 pleats, **18c.**
Second Floor, Fourth Avenue.

"NOW BE GOOD BOYS

and don't tear your clothes." Why not? Why not let them bang ahead? What sort of men will they make if they always turn out for a briar? Why not half-sole the trousers, if need be, and so help to make whole-souled boys? Or better yet, buy their clothes where dollars reach further than in most stores, where styles are always right—then you won't worry about wear.

Boys' all-wool tweeds and Scotch cheviot Suits for rough-and-tumble wear, seams double-stitched and taped, elastic waistband in trousers, 6 to 15 yrs., **$4;** from $6.

Boys' double twilled galatea Sailor Suits, light blue solid color body with gray striped collar, some trimmed with 4 rows of white braid, **85c;** the $1.25 kind.

Boys' light lawn Blouses, large sailor collar, front and cuffs trimmed with embroidery, **$1.25;** from $2.50.

Boys' corduroy and all-wool knockabout Trousers in solid gray and brown, pretty mixed patterns, double knees, patent elastic waistband, **$1.**
Second Floor, Ninth Street.

BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. FOURTH AVE. **Hilton, Hughes & Co.** SUCCESSORS TO A. T. STEWART & CO. BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. FOURTH AVE.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

—"Tom" Eck was in Rochester a fortnight ago, and consulted C. R. Knapp, Chairman of the Racing Committee of the Rochester Athletic Club, in regard to having Johnson, Sanger, and Tyler, the three professional cyclists at that time under his direction, race at the national circuit meet to be held there on Sept. 4. Eck's proposition was not entertained for a second, and for good reason. The manager proposed that the Racing Committee put up a purse of $1,000 for a professional race, at either one or five miles, and stipulated that none but his three men should be allowed to enter the event. He was "turned down" completely, and the Rochester Athletic Club will have nothing to do with the man hereafter. It was and still is the intention of the managers of the September meet to have one or more professional races.

—The first run of the newly-organized bicycle club of Harrison, N. J., will be held on Sunday from Harrison to Plainfield. It will leave its headquarters at P. J. Goodman's, 311 Harrison Avenue, at 9 A. M., arrive at Elizabeth at 9:40, leave at 9:55, arrive at Rahway at 10:35, leave at 10:50, and arrive at Plainfield at noon, where dinner will be served. It will leave Plainfield at 1:30 P. M., arriving at Rahway at 2:20, leave at 2:25, arrive at Elizabeth at 3:35, leave at 3:50, and arrive at Harrison at 4:30. There will be no entrance fee charged, and any one desiring to take part may do so by sending his or her application to E. J. Gaffney, care of P. J. Goodman, 311 Harrison Avenue, Harrison. A Captain and pacemaker will be selected on Saturday night at a meeting of the club.

—The following entries have been received for the Manhattan Bicycle Club's fifty-mile handicap for the "Officers' Trophy," to be decided to-morrow at the Mahattan Beach track: A. Oatman, (scratch;) R. H. Bartsch, (2 minutes;) H. S. Lathrop, (2 minutes;) John Nonnenbacher, (6 minutes;) Charles J. Dimmick, 8 minutes;) R. G. Betts, (12 minutes;) W. J. McCormack, 15 minutes;) R. L. McFarland, (18 minutes;) C. F. Fraenkle, (20 minutes;) E. Crandall, (25 minutes.)

—The Quad Club of Boston, composed of J. W. Tarbell, J. C. Kerrison, G. L. Sullivan, and F. P. Sibley, will furnish entertainment at the Springfield Bicycle Club's rooms on one of the tournament evenings, by exhibiting, by courtesy of W. E. Miles of Denver, their owner, some 250 lantern slides of Colorado scenery.

RUSIE WAS BATTED HARD.

Philadelphias Hit the Ball and Won from New-York.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Philadelphia, 13; New-York, 9.
Washington, 9; Brooklyn, 5.
Baltimore, 9; Boston, 2.
Cincinnati, 2; Pittsburg, 1.
Cleveland, 15; St. Louis, 7.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
1. Cleveland	60	37	.618
2. Baltimore	54	35	.607
3. Pittsburg	55	38	.591
4. Cincinnati	51	39	.567
5. Chicago	54	42	.563
6. Boston	50	39	.562
7. Philadelphia	48	41	.539
8. New-York	46	44	.511
9. Brooklyn	46	44	.511
10. Washington	30	54	.357
11. St. Louis	29	66	.305
12. Louisville	22	66	.250

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14.—Philadelphia again defeated New-York this afternoon by hitting Rusie hard in the seventh and eighth innings.

AN IMPRISONED SAILOR'S APPEAL

E. F. Brooks, Now Serving a Sentence for Assault, Seeks Relief from a Fine—

He Is an Old Man-of-wars-man.

Eugene F. Brooks, an old man-of-wars-man, sent an appeal to Recorder Goff yesterday, asking the Recorder to help him get out of Clinton Prison.

Brooks is about completing a sentence of four years and five months for felonious assault, imposed on him by Recorder Smyth on July 25, 1892. With time allowance for good behavior, the sailor man's sentence will expire on October 22. But there was also imposed on him a fine of $250, which remains unpaid, and it is to escape serving out time for this that Brooks has asked Recorder Goff to help him.

In writing his appeal Brooks says, among other things:

Would you kindly have the case reconsidered and se if there are not some mitigating circumstances? I committed the assault when drunk, after being paid for four years in the United States service. I would not have done such a thing in my sober moments. Please take into consideration my long service in the United States Navy.

In his petition, Brooks says that he was one of the sailors of the United States cruiser Baltimore, who were assaulted in Chili several years ago, and he was afterward transferred to the New-York. He refers to Capt. Phillips, formally commander of the New-York, and to Lieut. Mason. He also refers to the prison officials as to his good conduct there, and says he was given two medals by ex-Secretary of the Navy Tracy, for saving life.

The assault for which Brooks was tried and convicted, occurred in this city, the sailor, while drunk, having cut a man with a knife in the neck, inflicting an ugly wound.

Recorder Goff in discussing the case yesterday said he has made it a custom not to interfere in sentences imposed by other Judges, but as there are some unusual features in this case, he will write to Assistant Secretary if the Navy McAdoo to see of the imprisoned man's statements are true. The Recorder said he would be guided somewhat by the answer received.

Rudolph Heiser Under Restraint.

Rudolph Heiser, who was at one time well known as an amateur billiard player, and the proprietor of the billiard rooms at Broadway and Twenty-seventh Street, was committed to Bellevue Hospital yesterday by Magistrate Braun in the Jefferson Market Police Court, for examination as to his mental condition.

Mrs. Heiser, who was the complainant, said that her husband had been acting strangely for some time. He insisted at 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning that she should get up and go to a hotel.

She left home with her boy, who is ten years old, and then had her husband placed under restraint.

Concessions Made by Venezuela.

Among the passengers of the steamer Hubert, which arrived yesterday from Para and Barbados, were Sir Edward O'Malley, Chief Justice of British Guiana, and George Wilberforce Grant of the British Commission on the Venezuela boundary question.

It was learned that concessions had been made to an American syndicate by Venezuela with a view of settling the boundary question so long in dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

808 PROSPECT PLACE, BROOKLYN.—Homelike, large grounds, hammocks, lawn tennis, croquet, new furniture, shade, fruit; bridge 17 minutes; suites or single; $6 up; good table.

Unfurnished Rooms.

HOTEL BERESFORD, CORNER 81ST ST. AND Central Park West.—One very choice corner suite, two rooms and bath; front Oct. 1; also one suite of four rooms and bath; all rooms outside and fronting both Central Park and Manhattan Square; the very best location on Manhattan Island.

Excursions.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Leave Foot 34th St., E. R., N. Y.

ROUND TRIP, 40 CENTS.

Daily, except Sundays, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M.; 12:10, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:10, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00 P. M.

NEW SHORT LINE.
TERMINUS BROOKLYN BRIDGE
5TH AV ELEVATED, BROOKLYN.
ROUND TRIP, 35 CENTS.

Leave hourly from 7:03 A. M. to 1:03 P. M., and half hourly from 1:33 to 11:03 P. M.

LEAVE WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via Bay Ridge, round trip 45 cents.

Daily, except Sundays. Hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 1:10 P. M., and half hourly from 1:40 P. M. to 9:10 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND.
Culver Route.
Round Trip, 25 Cents.

Leave foot Whitehall St. daily, except Sundays, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 10:10 A. M., and half hourly thereafter until 9:40, 10:20 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Leave foot 34th St. E. R. daily, except Sundays, 6:30, 8:20, 9:30, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:30, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.
ROUND TRIP, 50 CENTS.

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
Round Trip Reduced to 25c.

LANDING AT THE NEW IRON PIER EXCLUSIVELY.

TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE, Subject to Change.
FROM WEST 22D ST. N. R.: 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 12:00 M., 12:45, 1:30, 2:15, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M. FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R., a half hour later.

RETURNING, LEAVE CONEY ISLAND (from New Iron Pier) 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, 4:40, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.

Tickets on sale at all down-town track stations of the Elevated Railroads.

East Side passengers transferred free to Battery Place. Returning, East Side passengers deposit tickets at Battery Place, and are transferred free to the East Side.

FOR LONG BRANCH,

LANDING AT NEW IRON PIER.

Leave Pier 1 N. R., 10:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
Leave Bridge Dock, Brooklyn, 9:00 A. M., 3:30 P. M.
Leave Long Branch, 12:15 P. M., 6:15 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 75 CENTS.

THE WORLD'S PLEASURE GROUNDS!
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast-going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, tropic plants and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all Free. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Switzerland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling & billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Pier 18, N.R., Cortlandt St., 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.45 A.M.; 12 M., 1.30, 2, 2.30, 3.30, 4.15, 5 P.M. 5th Sts., 8.30, 9.30, 10.05, 11.05 A.M.; 12.30, 1.60, 2.30, 3.30 P.M. East 42d St., 9.30, 10, 10.30, 11.30 A.M.; 12.45, 2.45, 3.45, 4.15, 5.45 P.M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 10.45 A.M. for Pier 18 only; 1.45 P.M. for Pier 18, N.R.; 11.45 A.M. and 1.45 P.M. for Pier 18 only; 3.15, 5, 5.30, 6, 7 and 8 P.M. for all landings.—Extra Boats Sundays.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.

ERIE LINES,
—EVERY SUNDAY—
SHOHOLA GLEN

107 miles from New-York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River, 1,000 feet above the sea.

$1.00 ROUND TRIP. $1.00

First express train leaves Chambers St. 9 A. M. Second express at 9:30 A. M.
Five minutes earlier from West 23d St.
Five hours at the Glens. Home by 8:30 P. M.

CRESWOOD LAKE.
75c. ROUND TRIP. 75c.

Special express train leaves Chambers St. 9:45 A. M. West 23d St. 9:40 A. M. Six to eight hours at Glens. Choice of two express trains returning. Home by 7:00 or 9:00 P. M.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

DAILY EXCURSION, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS,) by DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex), 8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier, 9 "
Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Instruction—City Schools.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
of Dr. J. SACHS,
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 WEST 59TH ST.,
REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1895.
THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES.
SPECIAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 WEST 59TH ST.,
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 26, 1895.
COMPLETE ORGANIZATION FROM PRIMARY TO ACADEMIC CLASSES.
LIMITED NUMBER OF NEW PUPILS ADMITTED TO ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

PACKARD'S
BUSINESS COLLEGE
AND
SCHOOL OF STENOGRAPHY
will reopen on Tuesday, September 3.
Call or send for prospectus.
S. S. PACKARD, President,
101-103-105 East 23d St., New-York.

ACADEMY MOUNT ST. URSULA,
BEDFORD PARK, N. Y.,
on the Harlem Railroad, near St. John's College, Fordham, opposite Bronx Park.—This new Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, in charge of the Ursulines, is equipped with all modern improvements. The surroundings are healthy and attractive. The scholastic year begins on the first Wednesday in September. For terms address the Mother Superior.

Association Business Institute,
4th AV. AND 23d ST., NEW-YORK.
A day school for young men; opens Sept. 11, '95; bookkeeping, business, arithmetic, penmanship, business correspondence, practical grammar, phonography, typewriting, commercial law; unusual advantages. Apply for prospectus to WALDO H. SHERMAN, Educational Director.

IRVING SCHOOL, DR. L. D. RAY.
54 WEST 84th STREET.
Winner of 1894 Columbia Alumni Prize for highest entrance honors.
Primary Dep't. Gymnasium. Playground.
Sixth year begins Sept. 26. Year Book ready.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls,
148 MADISON AVENUE.
Reopens October 1st. Numbers limited.
No home study for pupils under fourteen who remain until two o'clock. A Primary Class, introducing Kindergarten Methods, has been added.
Post-Graduate Class begins November 1st.

THE MISSES GRINNELL'S
DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
22 E. 54th St.
Primary, Academic, and College-Preparatory Departments, Oct. 3. Kindergarten, Oct. 14.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
423 MADISON AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
will reopen Oct. 2. Preparation for college and scientific schools. Summer address is Cotuit, Mass.

HARVARD SCHOOL, 578 5th AV.,
Cor. 47th St., reopens Sept. 30, 1895. Thorough preparation for college; primary department. W. FREELAND, Principal. Address, until Sept. 1, Nantucket, Mass.

Mrs. Leopold Weil's School for Girls
and Kindergarten and classes for little boys, 109 and 111 West 77th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., formerly at 711 Madison Av., will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 24.
NEW-YORK, New-York.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
30, 32, and 34 East 57th Street.

The Principal of a Well-known Preparatory school for boys will receive into his family two desirable boys for the next school year; these are the only boys received. Address L. W. P., Box 154 Times.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Sts., New-York.

PREPARATORY CLASS FOR BOYS.
22 East 54th Street, re-opens October 2. 16th year.
THE MISSES GRINNELL.

Rev. Dr. & Mrs. Chas. H. Gardner's Home
Boarding and Day School for Girls. 607 5th Av.

Instruction—Country Schools.

STEVENS SCHOOL.
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
RIVER STREET,
between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.,
REOPENS SEPT. 18TH, 1895.
EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION ON THE 16TH AND 17TH OF SEPTEMBER.
Full courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools for Science, Law, and Medicine. The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year or $50 per term. These terms include all the studies. Special catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

New-York, Albany, St. Agnes School.
Under the direction of Bishop Doane. Regular and optional courses in all departments of study. Special advantages in languages, music, and art. Gymnasium. 25th year. Miss ELLEN W. BOYD, Principal.

PENNINGTON (N. J.) SEMINARY.
Convenient to New-York, Philad'a, Balt., and Washington; both sexes; 68th year; healthful; beautiful; 18 teachers; 12 courses; cost moderate. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address
THOMAS HANLON, D. D., President.

TEMPLE GROVE SEMINARY,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—Graduating, college and university preparatory, and optional courses for young women. 51st year; $325. CHARLES F. DOWD, Ph. D., President.

Miss C. E. Mason's School for Girls.
The Castle, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y. Advantages city and suburb. Refer to Rt. Rev. H. C. Potter, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.

St. Joseph Academy, Flushing, L. I.
An ideal boarding school for young ladies. For terms and prospectus apply at the academy.

Bard Hall, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.
School for young boys. For circulars address Mrs. C. J. WRIGHT.

THE OSSINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson.
Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 28th year begins Sept. 18.

NEW-YORK MILITARY ACADEMY.
S. C. JONES, C. E., Supt., Cornwall, N. Y.

Law Schools.

UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL. Sixty-first year begins Oct. 1, 1895. Confers LL.B. Also (for graduate courses) LL. M.
AUSTIN ABBOTT, Dean and Senior Professor.
Address for catalogue, REGISTRAR, University, Washington Square East, or
Professor E. J. RUSSELL,
120 Broadway, N. Y. City.

New-York Law School, 120 Broadway,
N. Y. City.—Evening Dept., Cooper Union. "Dwight Method" of Instruction. Degree of LL. B. after 2 years' course. Annual fee, $100. Address GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a young German Protestant girl as good cook and laundress; American family preferred; city or country. 250 East 31st St., third floor.

COOK.—First-class; in a private family; understands cooking in all branches; city or country; very best reference. Call, two days, 219 West 32d St.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; understands cooking in all branches; city or country; very best reference. Call, two days, 219 West 32d St.

COOK.—First-class; Swedish; for the country; can make good butter; good reference. 250 West 30th St.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook for the country; assist with washing; good reference. 250 West 30th St.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; city reference. 155 East 27th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced; expert fitter; tasteful trimmer; high-class service rendered; special reduced rates during August; city or country; day or week; reference. D. D., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Just arrived from England; good dressmaker, hairdresser, packer; speaks French; excellent references. A. B., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; never seasick; best references. G. L., 1,227 Broadway.

MAID.—By a middle-aged French person; first-class seamstress, dressmaker, and hairdresser; accustomed to travel; highly recommended. S. J. F., 162 West 32d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young woman as first-class laundress, in private family; is willing and obliging; best city reference. 108 West 39th St.; ring McGregor's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By Scotch Protestant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; good city reference; city or country. 239 West 27th St., first floor, front rooms.

THE "SHORT-AD." CORNER.

The Boys' Wild West Scheme.

From The Philadelphia Call.

The aristocratic old man sat meditating on the broad piazza of his palatial rural villa. His silvery hair blew in graceful abandon about his high forehead. His stern partisan face lighted up as a pretty gold-haired boy ran up to him.

"Oh, grandfather, I want a favor," cried the boy, nestling into his grandparent's loving embrace.

"Ah, my boy, anything in reason," softly said the old man, patting the child's head. "Let me hear it."

"You won't be mad, will you?"

"No, my noble lad, of course not," said the aged man, reassuringly.

"Well, you see Jimmy Green and I are gettin' up a Wild West show. Of course we've got to scalp somebody, and we want to do it like life, you know."

Graciously the grave grandparent smiled at the boyish imagination.

"We don't know how to do it right," ran on the merry lad. "But I've got a great scheme. If you'll come into the arena with your wig we can do it great."

The Starving's Diversion.

From The Boston Transcript.

Plump—I declare, I'm glad I met you; you seemed awfully hungry.

Lean—And well I might be. I hadn't eaten anything for twenty-four hours.

Plump—I'm afraid you are not having things just as you would like them. What are you writing now?

Lean—At present I am engaged in writing a work entitled "Perils Which Environ the Wealthy." At odd moments I add something to my "Epicure's Cook Book." Do you know, I take an immense delight in that cook book. It is almost as good as eating.

Effective.

From Texas Siftings.

Tailor (measuring little Blobbs)—Very singular this, Sir.

Blobbs—What's that?

Tailor—All your measurements are exactly the same as the Apollo Belvedere statue.

Blobbs promptly orders two suits when he had intended to order but one.

You Have Seen Them.

From Printers' Ink.

On the board fences in the vicinity of nearly every country town may be read in half-obliterated letters of paint the names of the business firms of that community, now passed away, who thought they knew a better way to advertise than in the newspapers.

Last Chance of a Lifetime.

From The Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.

A unique sign on an undertaker's establishment on West Eighth Street is attracting a great deal of attention. Here is a cut in prices that can be taken advantage of only once in a lifetime. "We guarantee to save you half on your funeral expenses."

When You Get Left.

From The Roxbury Gazette.

Blabzer—Out in the country, don't you find it aggravating having to hurry to catch trains?

Mazner—Oh, no! It's hurrying to miss them that we find aggravating.

Journalistic Grief.

From The Washington Star.

The paths of perversity all must pursue,
Experience shows it each day;
The easiest man for a large interview,
Is the man who has nothing to say.

At His Real Value.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Nell—Is he one of the Four Hundred?

Belle—I wouldn't be surprised. He might easily be one of the naughts.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By experienced infant's nurse, who can take full charge; willing to live in the country the year round, or travel; excellent references. 224 East 57th St.

Seamstresses

SEAMSTRESS and DRESSMAKER.—By a North German; is a good cutter and fitter. 231 East 52d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By the hour. A. A. M., 1,227 Broadway.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a French girl as good waitress; best references. L. Z., 222 West 35th St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent man; age 37; good valet; strictly temperate and reliable; city or country; has excellent city references; will be personally commended by last employer. Butler, 458 4th Av.; tailor's store.

BUTLER.—By young man; first-class; in private family; city or country; good valet; would take single-handed place; excellent personal reference. 1,002 3d Av.

BUTLER.—By first-class butler; never drinks or smokes; six years last employer; best city and country references. Henry G., care of Mrs. Crosby, 160 East 54th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By Englishman; thoroughly experienced; excellent references from previous employer as to sobriety, honesty, &c.; age, 30 years. A. S., care of Smith, 151 East 48th St.

BUTLER.—Swiss, in private family; good references. C. F., 145 West 40th St., care of Mrs. M. G. White.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent; best city references; last employer will personally recommend. J., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands horses and carriages; over nine years' personal city or country references; willing, obliging; last employer will certify. Curley, 911 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; married; good all-round horseman; city or country; reference. S. E., 1,777 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Understands his business; English; city or country; just disengaged. Charles Day, 102 West 56th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By Englishman; age 30; married; no children; steady situation; capable of taking entire charge country place; competent growing fruit, flowers, and vegetables, outside and under glass; wages moderate; good reference. W. R. B., Horton Av., New-Rochelle, N. Y.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Useful Men.

USEFUL or SECOND MAN.—By a young man in a private family; is a good valet; excellent city reference. Daniel Pyne, 529 6th Av.

Valets.

VALET.—By an experienced and thorough valet; personal references; in the city. Willcox, 72 West 50th St.

Miscellaneous.

ENGINEER and JANITOR.—Understands steam heat, electric light, elevators; first-class references. Advertiser, 465 West 46th St.

JANITOR.—In office building; by a refined married couple; no family; will be found capable in renting offices and collecting rents if required; can give bond; excellent references from former and present employers. C. F. E., 11 University Place.

PORTER or USEFUL MAN.—By a respectable American; temperate, capable, willing; references; city or country. Earnest, Box 220 Times.

TRADESMAN.—A young man, 21, tradesman, would like an outside position; country preferred; good recommendation from present employer; good reasons for leaving present position. William Doyle, Belmont Av. and Linwood St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN WITH THOROUGH PRACTICAL knowledge of importing business desires position; good references. A., Box 200 Times.

Help Wanted—Females.

WANTED—Protestant as first-class cook and to do plain washing in small private family in the country; wages, $20. 110 West 55th St.

WANTED—Competent German cook for family of three. Apply, Thursday morning, at 126 West 78th St.

Help Wanted—Males.

BICYCLE REPAIRMEN.—Two good reliable men to repair bicycles and tires. Address, stating experience and salary desired, Competent, Box 183, Times.

WANTED—A young man, not under 20, of good address, energetic, and intelligent, in business office; possibility of investing capital eventually, but this not essential if other requirements are fulfilled; compensation moderate to begin, but opportunities excellent. Ceres, Box 201 Times.

Summer Resorts.

NOTICE.—Readers of The New-York Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

NEW-YORK.
ADIRONDACKS.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

8:33 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule parlor cars for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via the Adirondack Division of the New-York Central R.R.

6:25 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping cars, for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via Adirondack Division of the New-York Central Railroad; Also through sleeping cars for Plattsburg, via D. & H., connecting with Chateaugay R. R. for Saranac Lake and Lake Placid.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.

HOTEL AMPERSAND, EATON & YOUNG, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N. Y. City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:40 P. M. 6:20 A.M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.

ALGONQUIN, JOHN HARDING, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:40 P. M., 6:20 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

BERKELEY, STREETER & DENNISON SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N.Y.City, G.C.S., 8:33A.M., 6:25 P.M.; arrive 6:40P.M, 6:25A.M, and, via Chateaugay, 11:05A.M.

DEL MONTE. Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 6:40 PM, 6:25 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

RIVERSIDE INN. Lve N.Y.8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 6:40 PM, 6:25, 11:05 AM.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S, 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

STEVENS HOUSE. Lve N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

LAKE PLACID HOUSE, BALDWIN & FRENCH.—Leave N.Y.8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM.

WHITEFACE INN. Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM.

RAY BROOK HOUSE, RAY BROOK, N. Y. Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; arrive 6:57 PM, 6:41 AM, 11:13 AM.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH'S HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M., and 7 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.

SARANAC INN, D. W. RIDDLE, UPPER SARANAC LAKE.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive at Inn 6:09 P. M. and 5:47 A. M. Stage and steamer for Wawbeek.

WAWBEEK, UPPER SARANAC LAKE, N.Y.—Leave N. Y. City, G. C. S., 8:33 A.M., 7 P.M.; arrive 8 P.M., 8:30 A.M.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N.Y.—WM. F. INGOLD.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive 5:20 P. M. and 5:02 A. M.

9:40 A. M. Adirondack Ex. lvs. Grand Central Station, through parlor cars for Lake George, Hotel Champlain, Plattsburg, connecting at Saratoga for Luzerne, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain Lake, Raquette Lake, & Long Lake; at Westport for Elizabethtown & Keene Valley; at Port Kent for Ausable Chasm; at Plattsburg for Chateaugay Lake, Loon Lake, Lake Placid, Saranac Lake, & Paul Smith's.

6:25 P. M. Through sleepers from Grand Central Station for Saratoga, Lake Champlain, connecting at Hotel Champlain for Lake Placid.

6 P. M. TROY LINE STEAMERS City of Troy and Saratoga, foot of West 10th St., North River, daily, except Saturday, connecting with through parlor cars for Adirondacks, Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Plattsburg, making direct connection for Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain Lake, Raquette Lake, Long Lake, Elizabethtown, Keene Valley, and Ausable Chasm; and for Poultney, Manchester, Wilmington, and Burlington, Vt.

PROSPECT HOUSE, BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE, N. Y.—W. T. GRAFF, Manager.—Train leaves New-York, Grand Central Station, 12:10 night. Blue Mt. Lake reached 5:30 P. M. next day.

THE CHATEAUGAY, CHATEAUGAY LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N. Y., G. C. S., 6:25 P. M. By Hudson River boats, 6 P. M. Arrive 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

FOR FULTON CHAIN.
7:00 P. M. FRIDAYS ONLY. Through sleeping car for Fulton Chain leaves Grand Central Station via Adirondack Division of the New-York Central, making direct connections for Old Forge, Raquette and Blue Mountain Lakes. Returning, leaves Fulton Chain, Sundays only, 11:30 P. M., arriving New-York 7:45 Monday morning.

CEDAR GROVE COTTAGE,
On Lake Champlain, near Hotel Champlain, meeting place of American Canoe Association.
W. H. REED, Valcour, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND.

PROSPECT HOUSE
AND COTTAGES,
BAY SHORE, LONG ISLAND.
OPEN UNTIL SEPTEMBER 25TH.

Most beautiful location on south side of Long Island, overlooking Great South Bay, opposite Fire Island Inlet and the famous fishing grounds; select family hotel; receives 450 guests. Music by the IMPERIAL RUSSIAN COURT ORCHESTRA. Send for descriptive pamphlet; terms reasonable. F. M. ROGERS, Proprietor.

Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
MANHATTAN HOTEL.
Open Until October 1st.

ORIENTAL HOTEL.

The finest hotels on the Atlantic Coast.

LONG BEACH HOTEL.
Perfect in appointments and service.
Finest surf bathing on the Atlantic coast.
Accommodations for 1,000 guests.
To be filled this week at specially low rates for remainder of season.
Correspondence solicited.
THOMAS H. BRUSH.

The Edgemere,
EDGEMERE, L. I.,
OPEN UNTIL OCT. 1.
FOR FULL INFORMATION ADDRESS
A. E. DICK.

ON THE OCEAN FRONT. 30 MINUTES FROM NEW-YORK CITY.
HOTEL ARVERNE,
ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA,
LONG ISLAND,
B. H. YARD, Proprietor.
Send for descriptive pamphlets.

ARGYLE HOTEL,
Babylon, L. I.
ON GREAT SOUTH BAY; 36 miles from New-York; all modern improvements; boating, bathing, good fishing; fine drives; MUSIC THREE TIMES DAILY; first-class attendance; unexcelled table; moderate prices. OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1st. E. H. ROGERS, JR.

Summer Homes on Long Island.

"Long Island," a new illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 113, 192, 950, and 1,313 Broadway, New-York; at 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn Eagle Summer Bureau, and at Flatbush Av. Station L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send 6 cents in stamps to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City.

HOTEL NEW POINT,
Amityville, L. I. 30 miles from N.Y. Handsomest and coolest hotel on Great South Bay; 150 feet from the water; rooms with private baths; electric lights throughout; stabling for horses. Terms reasonable.
E. HATHAWAY.

PLAZA PARK HOTEL.
Sea Cliff, L. I.; new house, new furnishings; electric lights; table the best; bathing; boating, fishing; terms, $10 to $20.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.—KIRBY HOUSE, STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.
Terms, $3 per day and upward; $15 to $28 per week.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

NEW-YORK.
STATEN ISLAND.

THE "GOOD ROADS" MOVEMENT
Began on
STATEN ISLAND,
And since July 1, 1890, over
$350,000
Has been spent for the construction and maintenance of highways alone on Staten Island, not including road improvements made by the villages. The result is, that to-day Staten Island has 50 MILES of Macadam roads, and is far in advance of most sections of New-York State in the excellence of its highways. Its picturesque scenery and its good roads have made Staten Island a favorite resort for all who enjoy

CYCLING AND DRIVING.
Bicycles carried free on boats and trains. A road map of Staten Island sent free upon application to R. W. Pollock, General Traffic Agent, Foot Whitehall St., New-York, N. Y.

SOUTH BEACH. The favorite seaside resort reached by frequent boats from foot of Whitehall St. Excellent facilities for learning to swim at Floating Bath, Tompkinsville.

SUMMER AND WINTER HOMES
On Staten Island, within 40 minutes of the city. Living expenses 25 per cent. less than in New-York City. Pure water, high grounds, excellent drainage, handsome churches, superior educational facilities.

If you have children, go to Staten Island!
Where they will have healthful out-of-door life, with educational advantages equal to those in the city.

10 Miles for 10 cents.
Commutation Tickets at Reduced Rates.

CATSKILLS.

Hotel Kaaterskill.
EXPRESS TRAINS THROUGH IN FOUR HOURS FROM NEW-YORK CITY. LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT 9:40 A. M. AND 3:30 P. M., ALSO FROM WEST 42D ST., VIA WEST SHORE RAILROAD, LEAVING AT 11 A. M. AND 3:45 P. M.
Address, KAATERSKILL, N. Y.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
LAUREL HOUSE. Special rates for July.
THE GARDEN SPOT OF THE CATSKILLS. Electric bells, baths, and all improvements. CONCERTS DAILY. 3 minutes from R.R. station. Under management of J. R. PALMER, of PALMER HOUSE, LAKEWOOD, N. J.

HUNTER MT. PROSPECT HOUSE.
14th season; accommodation for 200; elevation, 1,850 ft; scenic beauties; perfect sanitation; water absolutely pure; amusement hall, bowling alley. JAS. M. CANNANE, Hunter, N. Y.

THE HUNTER HOUSE.
On the mountains, 1,644 ft. elevation; 20th season; table first-class; billiards, bowling alley; good livery. Address M. C. VAN PELT, Hunter, N. Y.

HIGH FALLS HOUSE.
Catskill Mountains; accommodation for 25 guests; home comforts; fresh farm produce; beautiful views and walks; five minutes to Post Office; rates, $6 to $8 per week.
J. HOLLENBECK, Kiskatom, N. Y.

GRANT HOUSE,
JEFFERSON HEIGHTS, CATSKILL, N. Y.
For rates, circulars, &c., address
GRANT & CORNELL.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
O'HARA HOUSE, Lexington, Greene County, N. Y.—First-class accommodations for 125 guests; located in the centre of all principal points of attraction. Send for circular.
B. O'HARA, Proprietor.

"CORNISH HOUSE,"
Catskill Mountains. Strictly first-class; accommodates 100; rates, $8 to $15 a week.
J. C. CORNISH, Prop., Pine Hill, N. Y.

PLEASANT DRIVE, HUNTER TO WINDHAM, nine miles, given boarders free. COE'S MOUNTAIN HOME, Windham, N. Y.

SARATOGA.

GRAND UNION HOTEL
Saratoga Springs.
For illustrated pamphlet address
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors.
Also proprietors of the
HOTEL IROQUOIS,
the only fire-proof hotel in Buffalo.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.
HOTEL EARLINGTON
Rebuilt, enlarged, refurnished; offers the finest accommodations in RICHFIELD SPRINGS. NEW BICYCLE OVAL.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,
Beautifully located in Earlington Park, New, modern; moderate rates.
E. M. EARLE & SON.
New-York Office, Hotel Bristol, 5th Av. & 42d St.

LAKE GEORGE.

THE ANTLERS,
LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.,
a delightful place for the Summer; grand scenery, boating, bathing, fishing; terms reasonable.
JEROME BURTON, Proprietor.

PEARL POINT HOUSE.—Opens June 1; closes Oct. 1. P. O. address, Shelving Rock, Washington Co., N. Y. JENNIE BRADLEY, Lessee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sharon Springs, N.Y.
Pavilion Hotel, Open June 15,
European Applications of Sulphur Water, Inhalation, Baths, and Douches for Rheumatism, Catarrh, Skin Diseases. Pamphlets, list of houses, and prices gratis. JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

DUTCHER HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.
First-class accommodations. 90 MINUTES from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R. 8 fast trains daily, each way. Send for circular.
C. V. LANSING, Manager.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PAXINOSA INN
EASTON, PENN.
Direct trolley connection. Special rates for Sunday, including fares, at Railroad ticket offices. For terms address
JOHN MAXWELL, Manager.

WATER GAP HOUSE.—Delaware Water Gap, Pa.; a beautiful mountain resort in Northern Pennsylvania; three hours from New-York, D. L. and W. R. R.; hotel modern and complete.
L. W. BRODHEAD.

CATARACT HOUSE, WATER GAP, PENN.—Elite mountain resort, health, and pleasure; capacity, 100; boating, fishing, lake, and river; hops, tennis, coaching. L. M. TUCKER.

Europe.

NAUHEIM SPRINGS, Germany.
Hot, Salt, and Chalybeate Baths rich in Carbonic Acid. Perfect Arrangements. Saline and Alkali Drinking Springs. Graduation Works. Medico-Mechanical Institute, &c., &c.
Accommodation for 12,000. Grand park! Close proximity to forest, theatre, &c.
CURES diseases of the heart and faulty circulation, rheumatism and gout; diseases of the spine and periphery nerves; diseases of women, scrofula, &c.

MAINE.

PASSACONAWAY INN,
York Cliffs, Maine.
SEPTEMBER RATES ON APPLICATION.
ROMER GILLIS, Manager.

VERMONT.

GREEN MOUNTAINS.

"CUT RATES" NOT LIKED

Newsdealers Object to the Methods of Some Publishing Houses.

BOOK PRICES TOO LOW, THEY SAY

Their Association Discourages the Use of Novels for Advertising Purposes—Some Boycotting Promised.

The National Association of Newsdealers, Booksellers and Stationers held the closing session of its thirteenth annual convention in Wilson's Hall in Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn yesterday afternoon.

The air in the large assembly room was warm, and considerable latent heat was aroused in the delegates when resolutions denouncing the interests which the association opposes were introduced.

For more than four hours the convention kept things lively by turning out resolutions denouncing the publishing concerns which are now practicing "cut rate" methods, and indirectly the publishers who have taken no steps, thus far, to put a stop to such practice.

About the only person in the gathering who was in a state of composure was Miss Denroche of Belmont, New-York, who for many years has presided over a prosperous news business in that town. She was the only woman delegate to the convention, but she was not at all disconcerted by the overwhelming majority of the other sex. She voted on all questions as she saw fit. Miss Denroche, while not exactly a "new woman," has very decided opinions on questions relating to her business.

A great deal of the discussion yesterday related to the methods of the magazines which have reduced their rates of subscription. Miss Denroche, in speaking on this subject, said:

I would like to know if the convention indorses the newsdealers' very good friends, The Cosmopolitan and McClure's Magazine. Seven and a half cents a copy plus transportation charges to dealers not living at the publication point, transportation charges for magazines that sell for 10 cents! Can a newsdealer make a living profit out of either, especially with a fraction in the wholesale price to be frequently charged as a whole cent to the dealer by the very honorable American News Company?

I have just four customers I cannot refuse The Cosmopolitan to at present. The subscription of one expires with the current volume. I shall certainly cut him off then, unless the publishers make some change. And I will neither take a new customer nor keep a single copy on sale. The postage on these magazines is as much now per copy as it was when they retailed for 25 cents.

It is well for publishers to boast of giving the very best periodical of its class in the market at smallest price. Quite right, of them. But they, in common honesty, cannot in any way be justified in robbing the entire news trade in order to accomplish it.

The editor of The Cosmopolitan knows that when he reduced the price to 12½ cents the trade was discontented, not only with the reduction in profit, but with the obnoxious ½ cent. No doubt the fraction of a cent is pleasing to the octopus.

Miss Denrock's sentiments fairly expressed those of the assembly, and resolutions were speedily put through embracing them.

P. J. McGrath, a prominent Brooklyn newsdealer, introduced a resolution to the effect that "our legitimate trade profit is three cents on all ten-cent publications, and that until they allow us this McClure's and the Cosmopolitan and Magazines are enemies of the trade."

The resolution went through like a rocket. It was supplemented later by another resolution, offered by D. Madigan of Lancaster, Penn., resolving that "the Executive Committee be requested to consult with the publishers of McClure's and the Cosmopolitan, and the other low-price magazines, and try and get them to deal directly with the trade for the same price and condition as Peterson's Magazine is now sold."

This was also quickly adopted, and, after that, resolutions followed each other in rapid succession.

An outsider would have been struck with the informality of the convention. Parliamentary rules were sacrificed to expedition. The members declared they knew what they wanted, and they purposed having it or squeeze out more than one publisher in the attempt.

The publishing firms of George Munro's Sons received the concentrated attack of the convention. This concern has incurred the animosity of booksellers by recently taking an order for 2,000,000 novels, which are to be delivered at 2 cents each, for distribution as prizes and for advertising purposes. The booksellers declare that this is a prostitution of the trade, and they intend to use their influence in all parts of the country to kill the business.

The convention adopted this resolution:

Resolved, That, as George Munro's Sons, by their actions, have proved themselves to be enemies of the trade, all newsdealers should reciprocate by discouraging the sale of The Fireside Companion and all other publications that are issued by them.

The convention also adopted the following:

Whereas, It is understood that George Munro's Sons are about to publish 2,000,000 books for advertising, to be distributed free all over the country, doing great harm to all dealers in paper-covered books; be it

Resolved, That this association respectfully protests against such action as detrimental to the interests of this association.

The Secretary was instructed to correspond with the Curtis Publishing Company and request it at once to discontinue the offers of premiums to private persons, and leave that entirely to the newsdealers.

The convention also put itself on record as being antagonistic to all publishers who make use of a clubbing list or other special offers except through the trade.

The convention extended a vote of thanks to President Moy, the Brooklyn associated Leander Richardson of The New-York Dramatic News. Resolutions were adopted expressing regret at the recent death of Edward Newland, who was a prominent newsdealer in this city.

The closing hours of the convention were devoted to discussing practical means for doing away with the competition of the department store by coming to some understanding with the big publishing firms.

[illegible] representative of H. B. Nims & Co. [illegible] Y., one of the largest book [illegible]ments in Northern New-York, said:

[illegible] agree that the present retail prices of [illegible] be wholly abolished. It is these [illegible] retail prices not demanded by any up-[illegible]seller which make the department [illegible]gest point. The daily papers in their [illegible]columns teem with the announce-[illegible] the latest book sold by all book-[illegible] $1.50 is on our counter at, say, 18 [illegible] the booksellers sell it for $1.20." [illegible] are fixed, unfair statements [illegible]s the buyer, and the bookseller is [illegible]nteract it.

[illegible]sher, having cut down the retail [illegible] cent., make the discount to [illegible] 20 per cent. off, or 6 per cent. [illegible] 5 per cent. off, for thirty days; [illegible]ther 25 per cent. off, or 6 per [illegible] 5 per cent. for thirty days. [illegible] then agree that they were not [illegible]s in any instance except to the [illegible]ving the supplying of libraries, [illegible] Education, and all mail [illegible] trade.

[illegible] absolutely wants and must [illegible]er wants intelligent booksell-[illegible] the trade as the distributers [illegible] It is to be understood that [illegible] maintain the prices, and that [illegible]ppoint a representative com-[illegible] the prices and see that they

[illegible]cussion, it was decided to [illegible] committee of seven to confer [illegible] York publishers and after-[illegible] those of Philadelphia and Boston.

[illegible]fficers for the ensuing [illegible]:

[illegible] F. Moy of Providence, R. [illegible] President—P. J. Barry of Brook[illegible] Vice-President—Alexander McN[illegible] Mann; Secretary—A. P. Lyn[illegible] R. I.; Treasurer—F. A. Sals[illegible]ence, R. I.

BANQUET TO THE DELEGATES.

Brooklyn Newspaper Publishers Respond to Toasts.

The banquet tendered to the delegates to the convention of the Newsdealers, Booksellers, and Stationers by the Brooklyn Newsdealers' Protective and Benevolent Association was given in Wilson's Hall, Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, last evening.

The delegates did not take their seats at the table until 10 o'clock. About seventy-five delegates were present. It was a pleasant affair throughout, and by 10:30 o'clock everybody was exchanging reminiscences of former banquets.

At the guests' table were Michael F. Moy, President of the Newsdealers' Association; P. J. McGrath, the Secretary; A. P. Linn, Robert L. Bridgman, publisher of The Brooklyn Standard-Union; William Cullen Bryant, publisher of The Brooklyn Daily Times; Herbert F. Gunnison, publisher of The Brooklyn Eagle, and ex-Judge William B. Green, the humorist.

At the other tables were J. E. Bride, F. A. Saelsberry, J. M. Shaucress, C. D. Raymer, A. McNie, Edward Ackerman, M. G. Mgomstamu, B. F. Gordon, H. S. De Blay, George Lavier, W. Burt, H. J. Hamer, E. Williams, C. N. Wilderouth, W. D. Madigan, P. G. Hensen, D. Sheen, H. L. Took, Washington Castell, Samuel Castell, J. L. Ogelvie, W. B. Franklin, W. F. Bacher, Judge A. Daly, J. W. Kay, W. A. Henry, J. P. O. Raw, F. S. Gordon, S. Wenberg.

P. J. Barry, A. Picard, T. J. Matthews, J. H. J. Riley, T. Shelly, S. Gordon, T. Martin, P. R. Cadley, E. McCarthy, N. Frank, I. Harbey, J. Tipsen, J. Hivlihan, T. Lunt, C. E. Roettunger, A. Stenhouse, J. E. Eck, J. J. Jackson, I. A. Cullen, A. Begg, C. Van Hoesen, T. Kane, E. Thimme, P. W. Haines, G. Gegnell, W. H. Brown, and George H. Cornell.

The menu, which the delegates discussed with relish, was as follows:

Little Necks on Shell.
SOUPS.
Consomme Royal.
RELISHES.
Sweet Pickles. Radishes. Cucumbers. Tomatoes.
ROAST.
Tenderloin of Beef with Mushrooms.
French Peas. Potato Croquettes.
SORBET.
Punch a la Siberia.
ENTREE.
Chicken Croquettes.
DESSERT.
Fancy Ice Creams.
Bisque a la Tortoni. Assorted Cakes.
Coffee. Cigars.

After cigars had been lighted, Toastmaster McGrath called the assemblage to order, and made a witty speech in which he said that the banquet was held in a city which they all loved, and which they hoped in a short time would have New-York annexed to it.

He said the newspaper publishers all treated the newsdealers fairly and honestly.

Herbert F. Gunnison, the publisher of The Brooklyn Daily Eagle, responded to the toast, "The City of Brooklyn; Homes and Churches."

He said that Brooklyn was the first city to start municipal reform, and it sent the political corruptionists to prison; that she had the largest warehouse and dockage facilities, and that her parks would in a short time outrank those of any other city. In the best sense, he said, Brooklyn is a city of homes, and a great local feeling of pride exists among its residents.

An effort, he said, had been made to license newsdealers in Brooklyn, and this, he believed, was a good thing for the newsdealers. He did not believe that the idea of newspapers employing carriers is a good one.

"Our business," he said, "ends when the paper is sold at the counter, and, unlike the brewers, we hold no mortgages upon the news stands."

Mr. Gunnison said that the newsboys at the railway stations ask passengers on the suburban trains for their papers, and in many cases get them. Then they return them to the publication offices, and thus the publisher loses much in paying rebates not justly due.

President Moy responded to the toast, "The National Association." He said that Brooklyn is the home of the ideal newsdealer, and that the Brooklyn publishers give the newsdealers a fair show to make a living.

"The Publisher and the Newsdealer," the next toast, was responded to by William Cullen Bryant, publisher of The Brooklyn Times. He said the returned newspapers are as much of a nuisance to the publisher as they are to the newsdealer. He was very witty in his speech, and caused hearty laughter.

Ex-Judge William Green was the next speaker. He said his father, Harry Green, was the first newsdealer in Brooklyn, and then he told a lot of funny stories. It was after midnight when the banquet ended.

PAID TO SAVE HIMSELF FROM LYNCHING

A Washington Man Accused of Being a Bunko Steerer.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 14.—Harry Williams, who is connected with the Washington Brewing Company, had a peculiar experience in Baltimore County, eighteen miles from this city, Sunday. At one time Mr. Williams considered his situation so unsafe that he readily gave up his $300 gold watch and chain to placate his captors, who, he said, threatened to lynch him. William H. Ady, of Fork, Baltimore County, and James Crilley, also of Baltimore County, are in jail at Towson, charged with the theft.

Williams, with George Reinfels, also of Washington, went to the hotel of B. W. Ady, on the Harford Turnpike, near Hyde's Station, to look at a farm which Samuel Ady desired to sell. "It was there," said Mr. Williams, "that I met Samuel Ady, who proposed that he and I should drive over to the farm together, and that Mr. Reinfels should be driven over by a friend of Ady. This proposal was accepted.

"After getting beyond Baldwin Station Samuel Ady appeared to be very much intoxicated, and handed the reins to me. I did not know the country, and on looking around and not seeing Mr. Reinfels coming I concluded to turn back. When we reached Baldwin Station on the return trip I met William H. Ady and two other men.

"At this juncture I was charged with being a bunco steerer, and the men whom I met threatened to hang me. William H. Ady, who professed to be an officer, took me back in a room in the rear of Erwin's saloon, and there demanded $100 from me. I was held in durance five hours and while so held, and being afraid of my life, I gave William H. Ady my watch, chain, locket, and $75. While I was detained in the house the men on the saloon keeps crying 'Hang him!' This added to my fright and caused me to give up my valuables and money on the promise of protection.

"I was subsequently driven in a vehicle back to the hotel of B. W. Ady, and was afterward taken to Baltimore. On reaching Baltimore the men who had accompanied me again demanded money or a diamond ring which I wore. I appealed to an officer for protection and they left."

Samuel Ady has not yet been captured. William H. Ady denies that he robbed Williams, but says Williams gave him the watch and money with the request that he would not expose him as a bunco steerer.

STOLE WHEN IN WANT, SHE SAYS

Mrs. Kessler, Who Robbed Her Employer of Silks, Sent to Headquarters.

Mrs. Catherine Kessler, the scrubwoman of 9 Park Avenue, Hoboken, who confessed to stealing $3,000 worth of goods from her employers, Schaefer, Schramm & Vogel, wholesale dealers in silks and dry goods, at 476 Broome Street, was remanded back to Police Headquarters yesterday by Magistrate Cornell, in the Tombs Police Court.

Her daughters went to court, carrying Mrs. Kessler's baby, which is less than three weeks old. She has nine children.

Detective Formosa told Magistrate Cornell that he had seen Mrs. Kessler place four shawls under her apron when she left the building of Schaefer, Schramm & Vogel. He said she confessed to having stolen within a year a trunkful of silks and laces, which have been transferred from her house to Police Headquarters.

Mrs. Kessler said she stole because she was hard up. She took a tearful farewell of her daughters, who seemed heartbroken because of their mother's disgrace.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Baylis Hathaway, one of the ablest locomotive and car builders in New-Jersey, died yesterday at his daughter's residence, in Elizabethport, N. J., aged eighty-one. He was born in Taunton, Mass., and for forty-five years was in the employ of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, most of the time as general foreman of the company's machine shops at Elizabethport. He was an expert on all questions relating to locomotive construction, and was an inventor as well as a mechanic. He belonged to the American Master Machinists' Association, and until a couple of months ago was at his post of duty in the Central's shops. An only daughter, Mrs. Henry F. Robinson, survives him.

—Col. William H. Taber, aged fifty-four years, of Philadelphia, who was a member of ex-Gov. Beaver's staff, and who as such did active service at Johnstown while the Pennsylvania National Guard was stationed there in 1889 after the flood, died to-day. For a number of years Col. Taber was cashier of the People's Bank of Philadelphia, and since 1893 he had been a clerk in the office of the Board of Health.

—The Rev. Enoch H. Supplee, D. D., of Philadelphia, died yesterday morning at his Cape May Point cottage, sixty-five years old, of cancer of the stomach.

Latest Arrivals.

SS Richmond, Glover, West Point, Va., with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Delaware, Johnson, Cape Haytien Aug. 1, Port de Paix 2, St. Marc 3, Gonaives 4, and Inagua 9, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:28 P. M.

SS Patria, (Ger.,) Bauer, Hamburg Aug. 4, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 7:10 P. M.

SS Havellus, (Belg.,) Stapleton, Rio de Janeiro July 27, Bahia 31, and Pernambuco Aug. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Spree, (Ger.,) Willigerod, Bremen Aug. 6, via Southampton 7, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:20 P. M.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

ESCAPE ON THE PURITAN

Supposed Drury Robber Gets Away From a Brooklyn Detective.

RAN WHEN THE BOAT STRUCK A PIER

He Was E. W. Ball and Has a Record—S. B. Ryles Arrested With Him—Did He Get Ashore at Newport?

Detective Sergeant Delahanty of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation and Information of Brooklyn returned to that city from Boston yesterday a sad man.

He had two prisoners when he left Boston Tuesday night. He had one when he reached Brooklyn. The other had escaped from him on the Fall River steamboat Puritan.

At the instigation of Delahanty Edward Warren Ball, thirty-five years old, of Woodhaven, L. I., and Samuel B. Ryles, thirty years old, of Philadelphia, had been arrested in Boston, on suspicion of being the men who had lured Dr. George Drury from his office, 115 Johnson Street, to the unoccupied house at 67 Nevins Street, Saturday afternoon, July 27, where he was bound, gagged, and robbed of jewelry and money.

The detectives had learned that both the men arrested in Boston were in Brooklyn the day Dr. Drury was robbed, and Ball, it is said, answered in every way the description of the big man who had knocked Dr. Drury down. He had also the stubby red moustache which Dr. Drury had described.

The detectives also learned that Ball was the son of the Superintendent of the Lalance and Georgian Agateware Works in Woodhaven, L. I., and that he was the "black sheep" of the family. Upon closer investigation they found that he had committed bigamy, and that one wife lived at 53 Stockton Street, and the other, with her baby, lived at Ball's father's home.

The Detective further found that Ball had served time in Joliet prison, Illinois, for forgery, and that he was wanted for passing a worthless check upon John P. Tossiny of 215 Reid Avenue, Brooklyn.

Ball, they learned, had been acquainted with Dr. Drury, and knew his habits well. He lived for a while in State Street, only a few doors from where Dr. Drury was robbed.

Detective Delahanty ascertained that Ball was in Boston, and that letters were sent to him there. Ball was discovered in a room at 227 Shawmut Avenue, and Ryles was also stopping at the same place.

The two men were taken to the Boston Police Headquarters, and acquainted with the charges against them. They protested their innocence, and said they were willing to go to Brooklyn and face Dr. Drury. They agreed to waive the formality of extradition papers, and the Detective started alone to bring the two men to Brooklyn.

Delahanty is a small man, while Ball is powerfully built and one not easily to be overcome. As Delahanty did not have much money with him, and as there was none to draw upon at Brooklyn Police Headquarters, he decided to travel economically by taking the Fall River boat Puritan.

Delahanty did not even have a pair of handcuffs, having only his chain nippers and a revolver.

The trio reached Fall River at 7:30 o'clock, and secured stateroom No. 59. Ryles undressed and jumped into the upper berth. Ball simply took off his coat, and got into the lower berth.

"Why don't you undress and go to bed?" asked Delahanty.

"I will later on, but I prefer to lie here and chin a while," replied Ball.

"Why don't you go to bed?" said Ball to Delahanty.

"Oh, I'm going to watch you two," said the detective.

Detective Delahanty, telling his story, said Ball wanted to go to the washroom about 9:30. Delahanty locked the stateroom door, and started with Ball. It was at this time that Ball made his escape. The detective told the following story to Acting Superintendent MacKellar:

"It had been awfully foggy all night, and the mist was so thick that you could not see a foot before your face on deck. The whistle had been blowing all night, and there were three search lights shown. Very few of the passengers had retired, for the band was still playing in the saloon, and there was quite a crowd of people there.

"Ball was about to place his foot on the first step on the way down stairs, when the ship ran into something. There was an awful shock, and while I was thrown back against the door of a stateroom, Ball seemed to pitch headlong down the stairs. There was a wild panic for a few minutes, and in the rush I lost sight of my man. A second later I climbed up on the stair rail to look around for him, but he was nowhere to be seen. Then I thought of the other man, and ran back to the stateroom. He was there, sure enough, so I continued my search for Ball. I found that we had run into a dock at Newport. The anchor was thrown out and lines were made fast to the dock. A search light was thrown on it, and I am sure Ball could not have escaped from the boat by jumping ashore. The ship's officers all agree with me on that point.

"Nobody was seen to jump. We lay at the dock for over an hour, and all that time I was on the watch to see that nobody went ashore. When we found that the boat had not been in any way damaged by the collision we started again for New-York. I told the officers of my trouble, and we made a search of the steamer from the lowest hold to the hurricane deck, but could find no trace of Ball. There was no possibility of his having slipped ashore when we reached New-York at 7:30 o'clock this morning, for I had men posted at all the gang planks. He had no ticket, and could not get ashore without one.

"I feel very bad about this. What is my opinion of the escape? If I was asked to make an affidavit about it, I think I would swear that Ball had committed suicide. I don't see how he could have escaped from the boat."

Ryles was locked up in the Adams Street Police Station to await the return of Dr. Drury from the country. He will be arraigned this morning. A general alarm was sent out for the arrest of Ball.

Detective Delahanty is the only officer at Police Headquarters who believes that Ball committed suicide. They are all of the opinion that he hid away and escaped when the crew was not on the watch, or that he jumped ashore during the excitement at Newport.

Detective Delahanty was in charge of the Henry murder case, and it is said that for the work he did then he was transferred to headquarters. This is the first case he has had since.

PILGRIMS TO VISIT A SHRINE

Roman Catholics of New-York and Other Cities to Meet in Auriesville.

Many devout Catholics of this city and Brooklyn, who are making the pilgrimage to Auriesville, N. Y., the Shrine of Our Lady of Martyrs, attended mass yesterday morning at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, West Sixteenth Street. This mass was celebrated specially for the pilgrims by the Rev. Henry Van Rensselaer, who afterward went with the pilgrims to the West Shore Railroad station, where they met the Philadelphia party, also on the way to Auriesville.

About one thousand pilgrims will leave Amsterdam, N. Y., to-day for Auriesville under the leadership of the Rev. D. O'Sullivan, S. J. The Rev. John J. Wynne will celebrate mass at Auriesville at 10 o'clock this morning.

Another pilgrimage will leave Albany for the shrine to-day, and will be joined by a party from Troy, N. Y.

The Feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, to-day, is considered by Catholics as the most appropriate time to visit the shrine, which has been erected on the scene of the martyrdom of the Jesuit missionaries, who gave their lives 250 years ago in their endeavors to convert the Indians to Christianity.

THE CLARA NEWMAN INQUEST

James Murray Declared by the Coroner's Jury to be Indirectly Responsible for Her Death.

Coroner Hoeber and a jury held an inquest yesterday into the death of Clara Newman, who died at 1,100 Third Avenue on Aug. 7.

Three persons are under arrest on charges of complicity in the death of the young woman, who is supposed to have died from malpractice. They are James Murray, who is said to have been the girl's lover; William F. Vesey, a guard on the Third Avenue elevated railroad, who is charged with having furnished the fatal medicine; and Mary Andrews, a midwife at 22 Third Street.

Eliza Newman, the mother of the dead girl, was the first witness yesterday. She began to relate what her daughter had told her Murray and a physician had advised her to do. To this line of testimony Lawyers Levy and Moss, who represented the defendants, objected, but the Coroner overruled their objections.

Mrs. Newman then described her daughter's fatal illness, saying in effect that the girl told her that Murray was to blame. At this point a juror asked to have an answer restated and this led to further friction between the Coroner and counsel.

Dr. Charles Roth, who was called in to see Miss Newman after her condition became critical, testified that he advised Coroner Hoeber to take the girl's antemortem statement. He said he found no evidence of anything that might not have come about naturally.

Here Lawyer Levy suggested that there was no case against the defendants, but the Coroner was not ready to take that view of the matter. The lawyer then asked the witness what the cause of death was, but Coroner Hoeber told the witness that, as he was not an expert, he need not answer.

Coroner's Physician Huber testified that when he made an autopsy he found no evidence of lacerations. Death resulted, he said, from blood poisoning, which was caused by a want of proper medical treatment in the earlier stages of the case. He found no evidence of criminality, but he said it was natural to suppose that there had been malpractice.

To this testimony Mr. Moss objected.

Dr. Roth said that if medicine had been used he could not have detected it. What he did see was no proof one way or the other.

Dr. Ferguson of 20 West Thirteenth Street, who was present at the autopsy, testified that the existing conditions could have been brought about either by medicine or instruments. He gave a history of the case. To this counsel objected, but the Coroner overruled the objection.

Coroner Hoeber then offered in evidence the ante-mortem statement of Miss Newman. Mr. Levy again made objections, being overruled by Coroner Hoeber, he appealed to Assistant District Attorney Oliver, who was present, and who, in effect, sustained the Coroner.

At the end of a lively scene the statement was read and proved to implicate Murray only.

Some further unimportant testimony was taken, and then the jurors reported a verdict, signed by nine of their number, setting forth that Clara Newman came to her death from blood poisoning, and that Murray furnished the medicine which was indirectly the cause of her condition.

Coroner Hoeber discharged all the defendants except Murray, who was held in $1,000 for appearance before the Grand Jury.

WHY THE DEAL IS OFF

Mr. Westinghouse Explains His Relations with General Electric.

An explanation by Mr. George Westinghouse of why the negotiations between the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company and the General Electric Company were broken off was read with much interest in Wall Street yesterday. Mr. Westinghouse says: "Three months ago Mr. Twombly, a Director of the General Electric Company, had asked me if the Westinghouse Company would be willing to exchange patent licenses upon a basis which would terminate the costly litigation between the two companies. Mr. Twombly was informed that the Westinghouse Company would enter into a general exchange of licenses, and a memorandum was drawn and committees were appointed by the parties to discuss an agreement upon the lines of such memorandum. No meetings of these committees were held, for reasons which only the General Electric officials can explain. It is said to have been due to irreconcilable differences among themselves.

Mr. Westinghouse also stated that after a little delay further offers and negotiations were made and committees were appointed for both companies. These committees met in this city last week. Charles A. Coffin, President of the General Electric Company, being one of its committee. An agreement was apparently reached, but this was afterward receded from by the General Electric Company. They afterward asked for thirty to sixty days to reconsider the subject.

The Westinghouse Company thereupon declined to go further, believing that the negotiations had already been used in Wall Street for stock jobbing purposes.

MISS CLARK'S STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE

She Has Not Been Seen or Heard from Since Friday—No Police Record.

There is no record at Police Headquarters in this city of any report having been made of the mysterious disappearance of Miss Lucretia Clark, who has been missing from Plainfield, N. J., since last Friday.

Miss Clark, whose home is at Syracuse, N. Y., went to Plainfield to open a fashionable school for girls in the old Harned Institute there. She became acquainted with James E. Martine, a relative of the late Judge Martine, who is anxious as to her whereabouts. Miss Clark came to New-York last Friday to do some shopping. She has not been seen since. She had about $250 with her. Alfred Schlerndorf of 640 Madison Avenue called at Police Headquarters yesterday and told Acting Capt. O'Brien of the Detective Bureau that a young woman answering the description of Miss Clark called at his house two or three days ago and inquired about some rooms. She said that she came from Plainfield. She left without taking any rooms or giving any further informat on about herself.

Head Detective O'Brien said yesterday that no report had been made of Miss Clark's disappearance to him, and in the office of the Information Bureau there is also no record of the case.

SUPPOSED PRIEST DIES IN PRISON

Charles Carragay Was Serving a Six Months' Sentence in Long Island City.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Aug. 14.—Charles Carragay, a supposed Catholic priest, died to-day in the Queens County jail, in this city, where he was a prisoner.

Carragay was arrested last May charged with annoying a woman servant employed by ex-Police Justice McArdle of this city. He was sent to jail for six months.

He said at the time of his arraignment in court that he was a Catholic priest and had fulfilled the duties of a priest in Rye, N. Y. He was forty-two years old and had been ill in the jail for over a month.

A Former Life Guard Drowned.

ROCKAWAY BEACH, L. I., Aug. 14.—Christopher Kaiser, twenty-eight years old, a former life guard at this place, was drowned in Jamaica Bay, off Canarsie dock here about 2 o'clock this morning. Kaiser was preparing his sloop Venus for a bluefishing party he was going to take out to-day. While putting some groceries on board of the sloop from a small boat he stepped on the side of the boat. The craft overturned, throwing Kaiser into the water.

Sixteen Children in Eighteen Years.

AKRON, Ohio Aug. 14.—Mrs. Henry Moore, 36 years old, living at Monroe Falls, has just borne her sixteenth child in eighteen years. All were single births, and fourteen are alive and healthy.

See our 50c and 75c. Neckwear at 25c.

LAST ANNOUNCEMENT OF OUR

SACRIFICE SUIT SALE.

25 Per Cent. Off Every Suit, including Black and Blue Serges, Homespuns, Cheviots.

$7.50 SUIT now . . . $5.63
$9.80 SUIT now . . . $7.35
$11.80 SUIT now . . . $8.85
$14.80 SUIT now . . . $11.10
Trousers, $6 to $9 Qualities, $3.39.

AT BOTH STORES.

EUGENE M. PEYSER

383 BROADWAY,
Near White St.
123-125 FULTON ST.,
Near Nassau St.

CHILDREN HELP THE BAND

Prof. Rampone's Novel Concert Approved by Abingdon Square.

TOTS SANG POPULAR SONGS

"My Dad's the Engineer" Proved the Success of the Evening—Clubhouses Crowded with Appreciative Auditors.

A free open-air singing school, conducted in a public square, to the accompaniment of a big brass band, is a novelty even in New-York; but this is just the sort of entertainment that Joseph Gustave Rampone, leader of the Old Guard Band, has undertaken on the lower west side of the town. He has successfully drilled some 2,000 or 3,000 children of the tenement houses to sing such choruses as "Daddy Wouldn't Buy Me a Bow-Wow" and "You Don't Find a Girl Like My Girl Every Day."

The Old Guard Band gives a concert in Abingdon Square every Wednesday evening. These concerts have always been successful, but since the infantile obligato was added to the bassoon and the oboe they have become so popular that the attendance is only limited by the size of the square. At last night's concert not less than 10,000 persons were present, but the most admirable order was maintained, while a large force of park policemen preserved the crowd from danger of passing street cars and other vehicles.

It was not until two weeks ago that Prof. Rampone conceived the idea of children's auxiliary. Since then he has been drilling the children in bands of fifty. A dress rehearsal was given Wednesday night, Aug. 7, but last night's performance was set down as a regular concert.

Abingdon Square rose to the occasion. It hung banners of many hues on its outer walls, and with the aid of strings of colored Chinese lanterns converted the prosaic neighborhood into a fair imitation of a Parisian boulevard on the eve of the National fête.

The political clubs that abound in Abingdon Square sent out cards for a "ladies' night," and decorated their houses without and within with flags and colored lanterns. The fair sex responded and crowded the windows, but the latter were all utilized the young people went up on the roofs.

The small boy arrived on the scene two hours ahead of time. Lampposts were points of vantage eagerly seized upon. The nearest to the band stand held four boys. Soon the boys were followed by their fathers and mothers, their sisters, their cousins, and their aunts. Big, brawny men, carrying little bits of babies, were plentiful in the crowd, which before the band started the first number was large enough to form the population of a fair-sized city.

"The Star-Spangled Banner" was the first number on the programme, and so vociferously did the children join in this that it was a question whether the band led the children or the children led the band. Anyhow, it was a success, and everybody was happy.

The star piece of the evening, however, and the one that drew the crowd, was "My Dad's the Engineer," a song savoring of melodrama and to which there is an accompaniment of gongs, bells, the "chew-chew" of a locomotive engine, and an abundance of red fire. It is a song calculated to fire the heart of the small boy with enthusiasm, and he did it full justice last night.

Prof. Rampone's little daughter Kitty sang the solo in a charming manner and without stage fright. Then the children joined in the chorus. They were all sorts and conditions of children—bare legged, bare armed, smudge-faced crowd, some well dressed, the majority otherwise, but all supremely happy as the glow of the red fire died in their eyes and they shouted rather than sang the chorus:

"Daddy's on the engine, don't be afraid;
Daddy knows what he is doing," said the little maid;
"We'll soon be out of danger, don't you ever fear;
Every one is safe, because my Dad's the engineer."

Upon the conclusion of the song there was a roar of applause and a demand for a repetition, to which Prof. Rampone acceded. But even then the crowd was not satisfied. The small boys on the lamposts yelled, "Hey, professor, give us some more!" a request that was immediately echoed by the crowd.

Leader Rampone mopped the perspiration from his face and looked around. The red fire was out, the chew-chew man had dropped off his seat from sheer exhaustion. Mournfully he shook his head.

Abingdon Square must suffer a hiatus of seven days ere it can again sing "My Dad's the Engineer" to the accompaniment of a military band.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

McKeesport, Penn., Aug. 14.—The largest business block in the city was burned early this morning. The property 524, 526, 528, and 530 Fifth Avenue, owned by Dillon & Farley, was a handsome brick structure, four stories in height. It was occupied in the business part by Stephen Ryan, plumber; John Dunlay, grocer; W. J. Meade, bicycle store, and F. Moltz, clothing. The building was valued at $35,000; insured for $25,000. The loss on contents aggregates $15,000.

Leominster, Mass., Aug. 14.—The horn goods factory of A. S. Paton was burned this morning. The building was a large four-story wooden structure. The factory employed seventy-five hands, and was crowded with business. All the goods, finished and unfinished, machinery, &c., were destroyed. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $8,000. Cause unknown.

Fairfield, Me., Aug. 14.—The sawmills of G. A. Phillips & Co., S. A. Nye & Co., and N. Toman & Son were destroyed, with valuable contents and quantities of lumber and finished stock, by fire, which started in the Phillips mill at noon to-day. Loss, $125,000; insurance, $58,000.

Philadelphia, Aug. 14.—The tugboat Shaw was burned and sunk in the Delaware River early this morning while lying at the wharf of Frank C. Gillingham, a lumber merchant in Richmond, a suburb of Philadelphia. The loss is $5,000; insurance partial.

Pikeville, Tenn., Aug. 14.—The business part of the town was destroyed by fire last night. Only one store was left standing. The total losses foot up $38,400, with only $800 insurance. The hotel was destroyed, but the Court House was saved.

Montreal, Aug. 14.—The lumber and planing mills of J. K. Ward, on the canal bank, at Ste. Cunegonde, were destroyed by fire early this morning. The firemen saved the lumber piles, which are very valuable. Estimated loss, $50,000. Insured.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

High Grade: Reliable.

Best to Own—Because, though we have both the highest and medium grades, none is inartistic or unsuited to an artistic American home. Because the designs are exclusive, the workmanship unsurpassed, the furniture lasting.

Best to Buy—Because, since we are manufacturers, we are able to put our prices much below the usual rates. Because it is to the interest of every purchaser to buy high grade furniture at the lowest price. Therefore

BUY OF THE MAKER.

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,
NEAR BROADWAY.

There seems to be no limit to the purchasing power of a silver dollar these August-bargain-days. It will buy *today* as good a pair of shoes as $3, $4 or $5 could have bought three weeks ago.

$1.00 a pair.

Sizes, 5, 5½, 6, 6½—9, 9½, 10, 10½ and 11; principally narrow widths.

Warren and Prince street stores only.

ROGERS PEET & CO

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—The Charity Organization Society acknowledges the following additional contributions in response to its recent appeal for an old and feeble mercantile, without relatives or means: Frederick A. Snow and "A Friend," $50 each; "S. H." Mrs. J. Blair Scribner, and "A. W. C.," $20 each; "J. C. S.," $15; "L. A. B.," "Mrs. F. T. L.," August L. Clarkson, "Home," and Robert Sickles, $1 each; "S.," "W. H. W.," "R.," and "H. P. C.," $5 each; "E. H. C.," $2; "H. G. T.," "C. F. K.," J. Gould's Son & Co., and "M. A.," $1 each. As the full amount appealed for has now been received, no further contributions will be required for this case.

—John Tracy, seven years old, of 119 West Houston Street, was run over and killed yesterday afternoon in Washington Square by a delivery wagon owned and driven by John Lienbritis of 192 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The wheel passed over the boy's neck. Lienbritis was arrested and taken before Coroner Hoeber, who remanded him to the Tombs for examination to-morrow.

—John Casey, who was stricken with an attack of vertigo Sunday while bathing at the Battery baths, died yesterday of pneumonia in Hudson Street Hospital.

—There will be music in East River Park to-night by Boswald's Military Band, and in Battery Park to-morrow night by Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment Band.

Brooklyn.

—Stenographer Norton of the Myrtle Avenue Police Court was served with a subpoena duces tecum yesterday commanding him to produce in the Supreme Court, before Justice Gaynor, next Tuesday, all the records in the police trial of William S. Henry. This resulted after Mr. Backus failed to obtain permission to see the testimony and make extracts.

—Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, yesterday approved the certificate of incorporation of the German Order of Black Knights. The incorporators are Ferdinand Persuowsky, Charles Rampmarler, William Wendt, Gustav Rolle, Donath Reuther, Rudolph Schlehauer, Henry Hartmann, Herman Von Bielefeld, and George Scheiner.

—Ludwig Carlson, a sailor who has been a patient at the Norwegian Hospital for three years suffering with a tumor on the brain, attempted to commit suicide Tuesday night by cutting his throat on the lawn in front of the hospital. He will recover.

—The Internal Revenue Collector's deputies made a raid Tuesday night on the cigar factory at 805 De Kalb Avenue and confiscated 1,000 cigars and a lot of tobacco. Betti Gottlieb, the manufacturer, was arrested and will be examined by Collector Kelly to-day.

—Auctioneer William Cole, in the Real Estate Exchange, Brooklyn, yesterday sold for John J. Morgan, receiver of the Charles S. Higgins Company, under orders of the Supreme Court, all the right, title, and interest of the Charles S. Higgins Company.

—The will of Stephen R. Schenck, who died suddenly at Canarsie, was filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday. The estate, which is valued at

Thursday
August 15-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

BODIES [illegible] TAKEN OUT

Sixteen [illegible] Caused by the Irelan[illegible] Collapse.

IRON [illegible] BLOWHOLES

Some Sections of the Broken Pillar Looked Like [illegible] Wood

—A Carefu[illegible] to be Begun To[illegible]

It was ascertained [illegible] that there were no [illegible] in the cellar of the Ire[illegible] at West Broadway and W[illegible] Every bit of débris had been [illegible] shovelled over. It had been [illegible] more bodies would be found, [illegible] plain coffins were kept on hand [illegible] bodies have been taken from the [illegible] one man died in hospital.

The investigation into the cause of the disaster is not completed, nor will it be for several days, but, as was stated exclusively in The New-York Times, the theory held is that the upper floors were overloaded with building material that [illegible] on the central iron column gave way [illegible] its weight and precipitated the [illegible] portion of the building into the cellar.

The tremendous pressure [illegible] upon the lower section of the pillar forced it through the iron plate, [illegible] concrete foundation and five feet into the soil beneath it.

The broken sections of the iron pillar, carefully examined yesterday and [illegible] was found to be of poor quality. It was full of blowholes that some pieces looked like worm-eaten wood.

Committees of experts representing various contractors interested in the construction of the Ireland Building [illegible] yesterday afternoon and inspected the broken foundations of the central pillar. Each expert was anxious to find [illegible] ground to exonerate his client from blame, so that every one had a different opinion, except that all agreed that the [illegible] over which a portion of the concrete and granite foundation of the pillar was built was not to blame for the collapse, because it was filled up under the foundation with concrete. Outside the well, however, the concrete is only one foot thick, and under that is the natural soil. Some said the soil was very poor, being sandy and soft. They said it resembled quicksand. They thought the concrete foundation should have been built deeper. The pillar might not then have sunk.

Others said the soil was fair, and that in constructing the foundation all the building laws had been complied with, and that nothing could have prevented the pillar from being driven deep into the ground. Still other experts said the building walls were badly constructed, but they were contradicted by others, who asserted that the fact that in spite of the terrible wrenching to which they were subjected they did not fall was convincing evidence of their unusual strength.

Said one builder who looked at the wreckage:

"The contract price for the entire building was $60,000, but it should not have been less than $70,000. The consequence was that while the building laws have been technically complied with, everything has been done cheaply. The brick walls are just strong enough, but the iron pillars are of the cheapest kind, and the steel girders are just heavy enough to comply with the specifications. As a matter of fact, they are much too light. The foundations under the pillars are not heavy enough.

"This accident will teach a wholesome lesson to builders and to the Building Department. I think it will result in much-needed amendments to the building laws. Greater precaution will have to be taken by contractors in future, and the result will be beneficial to the entire city."

Stevenson Constable, Superintendent of Buildings, was at the scene of the wreck all the morning and up to 2 P. M. He refused to say a word about the case.

Fire Chief Bonner and Battalion Chief Lally were also present most of the day, but at noon, when it was definitely ascertained that there were no more bodies in the ruins, they relinquished charge of affairs and turned the building over to Superintendent Constable. The work of opening West Third Street to Fifth Avenue was then begun working under direction of Battalion Chief Lally. They will not complete their task until to-day. They will clear only one-third of the street, leaving the rest of the work to be done by Owner Ireland and Contractor Faber. The expense of clearing away the débris will be borne by the city, which will then collect from the contractors.

There remains one more pillar to be examined. It is so surrounded with débris that no inspection of its foundations has been possible, but the wreckage around it will be cleared away to-day, and it will then be learned whether the iron plate on which it rests is broken like the others.

Coroner Fitzpatrick, Superintendent Constable, and a delegation of disinterested building experts will visit the scene of the accident this afternoon, and will carefully inspect. They will examine the sunken central pillar, and its foundations, and will then have the stone and concrete removed so they can definitely determine the character of the soil beneath. Thus far that has not been settled, which accounts for the variety of opinions concerning it. They will also examine the foundations beneath all the pillars, to see whether they are of sufficient quality and strength. The broken sections of the central pillar and the steel girders and the walls will be scrutinized. It is the intention of Superintendent Constable that no stone shall be left unturned to fix the responsibility for the building's collapse upon the right persons.

It was the general impression yesterday that certain Building Inspectors under former Superintendent Brady would have to bear a share of the responsibility for the wreck.

It will be necessary before anything toward finishing the building is done to survey it and learn what repairs will have to be made to make it secure. It is thought that all the foundations will have to be strengthened, and that large sections of the walls will have to be taken down and rebuilt.

The steel girders that were twisted and bent in falling will probably be remelted and put through the rollers, when they will be as good as new.

It is understood that the building was insured, but those who know refuse to say.

For the first time since the accident happened Contractor Gallagan's men stopped work at 6 o'clock last night.

Assistant District Attorney Miller visited the wrecked building late yesterday afternoon, but said he had no new opinion to offer. He said it would not be known until the inquest what really caused the accident.

Coroner Fitzpatrick will begin his inquest to-morrow. Many witnesses have been subpoenaed to attend.

Superintendent Constable yesterday issued an invitation to all parties interested in building operations and materials and committees of building trades organizations and associations to visit the Ireland Building within the next week, so as to investigate for themselves the causes of the disaster. It is likely that many will accept.

E. E. Poor to be President.

Ebenezer K. Wright's place as President of the National Park Bank will be taken by Edward E. Poor of the dry goods firm of Denny & Poor of this city and Boston. The Directors will elect him at their meeting next Tuesday.

Mr. Poor has been a Director for ten years, and two years ago he was chosen Vice President, to succeed Arthur Leary. He is a member of the Union League Club and Vice President of the Passaic Print Works.

Mr. Poor was in full accord with the policy of the late President, which made the bank one of the most important in the city, and he will continue it.

Want Mr. De Lavergne Commissioner.

A committee of the North Side Board of Trade and the National Road Horse Association called at the Corporation Counsel's office yesterday to request that John C. De Lavergne be appointed as one of the Commissioners of the proposed new concourse, to be constructed in the annexed district.

For this work 2,200 lots are to be taken at an estimated cost of from $5,000,000 to $6,000,000. The matter of appointing the Commissioners will come before Judge O'Brien, in the Supreme Court, to-day.

Valuable Find of Rare Stamps.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 14.—Hubbard Bush and Theodore Diersen, Court House janitors, have acquired sudden wealth. While destroying old papers, Diersen noticed odd-looking blue stamps on the papers. He took them to a stamp collector, and it was discovered that they were what is known as a St. Louis "Bear" stamp, issued in 1845-7. They are now very rare. St. Louis and New-York stamp-collecting firms bid for them, and the former got them for $5,000.

RUN DOWN BY THE STUTTGART

The Eleanor M. Williams Towed to Port in a Damaged Condition—Contradictions as to the Weather.

The North German Lloyd steamship Stuttgart arrived yesterday morning with the American barkentine Eleanor M. Williams in tow. The barkentine was in a damaged condition.

When the Stuttgart was running along at half speed at 1:40 o'clock A. M. Aug. 13 the bell of a vessel was heard ringing rapidly, according to Capt. Kohlenbeck of the Stuttgart. Before anything could be done to divert a collision, the Stuttgart crashed into the Eleanor M. Williams, which was under full sail, cut off the overhang of her stern, and carried away her wheel. The Stuttgart was stopped, and the stricken vessel was hailed. In reply to inquiries it was said that the vessel, to be saved, must be taken in tow. The collision occurred in latitude 40 degrees 46 minutes, longitude 69 degrees 20 minutes, about twenty-five miles east of Davis South Shoal Lightship. The steamer started ahead at 4 o'clock A. M. with the barkentine in tow for New-York.

Capt. Corbett of the Williams made his statement with evident reluctance. He said he did not know the horn or ring the bell, considering that the fog was not thick enough to call for the employment of either signal.

Capt. Kohlenbeck asserts that there was a dense fog at the time of the collision, and that he had taken every precaution to guard against collision. In addition to the two deck lookouts he had stationed a seaman aloft, and was himself keeping vigil on the bridge with two officers.

The tiller of the Williams was not damaged, although the wheel was swept away. Tackles were attached to the tiller, and canvas was being over the stern to keep the water from washing through the breach in the stern. The vessel was leaking slightly, but, as long as the head was kept on the vessel, this could be easily freed.

The Eleanor M. Williams is a barkentine of [illegible] tons. She was built at Machias, Me., in [illegible], and is owned in New-York. Her owners are James E. Ward & Co. She was [illegible] from Cuba to Boston with a cargo of molasses.

ATLANTA TO BE THOROUGHLY OVERHAULED

She Will Be Attached to the Squadron of Evolution.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The Navy Department has determined to order a survey upon the cruiser Atlanta on her arrival at [illegible] from Key West to determine [illegible] condition, which is believed to [illegible]

[illegible] which has been at Key [illegible] President Cleveland issued his proclamation, June 12, with reference to the rebellion in Cuba, will be [illegible] Cincinnati to-morrow and [illegible] North. Within the last few [illegible] defects have been observed in the [illegible] holders, and an effort has been made to place them in better condition [illegible] her present station.

It is the determination of the department [illegible] repaired as rapidly as possible, and [illegible] this shall have been done to [illegible] Atlanta to the strategic [illegible] Newport, and give her officers [illegible] benefit of squadron and tactical [illegible]. There is an impression at the [illegible] that the Atlanta has not been [illegible] created in the past, owing to the [illegible] she is not a speedy craft, and has fallen to her lot for a line of duties to be continued [illegible] agreeable duty, which the newer and speedier ships [illegible] exempt. For this reason she has been [illegible] by the department people [illegible] liner," which is a term used [illegible] to designate the second-rate [illegible] ply their vocation at cheap [illegible] while the late hours of the night.

It is not unlikely, however, that when the services of [illegible] may be needed in the North Atlantic some other ship than [illegible] will be selected. It will be [illegible] of the department in future to [illegible] squadron of evolution as much [illegible] together. During the Summer [illegible] cruise in the cooler latitudes of [illegible] and in the late Autumn and Winter [illegible] continue their tactical drill in [illegible] climate of the South. When [illegible] needed, those which have enjoyed [illegible] amount of tactical training will [illegible] first to be sent away, leaving in [illegible] those which have not shared [illegible] vantage.

The boilers and machinery of three of six of the old war [illegible] at Norfolk, Va., preparatory [illegible] taken to League Island, Penn., and [illegible] are in such bad condition that the Department has concluded that [illegible] will be too great to repair their [illegible] power for the comparatively short [illegible] North. The repairs to engines and [illegible] were ordered merely as a precautionary measure in the event that they might [illegible] tow with the tugs which will [illegible] them from Norfolk. Two years [illegible] a terrible storm off Cape Hatteras [illegible] the original Monitor went [illegible] old monitor Nantucket became [illegible] the vessel which was towing [illegible] was only because of the fact [illegible] tucket had steam up that she [illegible] The three monitors, whose [illegible] is not worth repairing, will be [illegible] to the tow, and those on board will [illegible] to take their chances in the [illegible] storm. The Navy Department [illegible] dered Chief Engineer John Lowe [illegible] ceed from Norfolk to League Island and New-York in charge of the monitors [illegible] will be divded between two convoys. [illegible] will return to Norfolk by rail and take charge of the second.

Aside from the deterioration of the machinery, the monitors, despite their [illegible] years of lethargy in the mud of the James River, at Richmond, are in fair condition and may be put into useful service when they reach their destination.

Acting Secretary McAdoo of the Navy Department to-day certified to the President the recommendation of the Naval Examining Board in the cases of Commodore Lester A. Beardslee, Lieut. George W. Tyler and Ensign Marbury Johnson, recently examined for their promotion to the next highest grade of Rear Admiral, Lieutenant Commander, and Lieutenant junior grade, respectively.

FARMER MORRIS FIGHTS WITH A BURGLAR

Saves His Money, but Is Twice Shot by His Adversary.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 14.—John Morris, a wealthy farmer, of Glendola, was last night awakened by a masked burglar who ordered him to "keep your mouth shut and give up your cash." The burglar pointed a loaded revolver at the farmer.

Mr. Morris said that all his money was in the bank. With this remark he grappled with the thief. A fierce struggle ensued, during which Mr. Morris was shot. Two bullets entered his arm and hand. Although weak from the loss of blood, Mr. Morris succeeded in wresting the weapon from his adversary. The latter then produced another revolver and was about to shoot again when it was knocked from his hand.

The family was aroused and came to Mr. Morris's aid, but the burglar made his escape in the darkness. He left his cap behind.

Mr. Morris had considerable money in his bedroom last night. As soon as one of the banking institutions opened this morning he was there to deposit his money.

"Ex-Senator" Gormley Arrested.

Charles M. Gormley of Boston, Mass., who says that he is an ex-Senator, was arrested at Coney Island yesterday on an order of arrest signed by Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court. The complainant is Herbert Gray, manager of a concert hall at Coney Island.

Gormley accused Gray, Madelene Laverne, an actress, and Fred Atkins of having robbed him of $1,000. All three were honorably discharged. Gray has now brought a criminal action against Gormley for false imprisonment and malicious arrest.

Gormley is in Raymond Street Jail. His case will be heard before Justice Gaynor to-day.

The City to Pay $34,000 Damages.

The report of Commissioners Charles H. Groth, David D. Stevens, and W. C. Hall on the appraisal of the property at Forty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, which is to be used by the Board of Fire Commissioners, was approved yesterday by Justice O'Brien, in the Supreme Court.

The Commissioners awarded Isaac Townsend $34,000 damages for the property taken by the city.

MAYOR WITH THE BABIES

Took a Trip Down the Bay on St. John's Guild Hospital Barge.

PLEASED WITH ALL HE SAW

"Nice, Clean Kitchen, That," He Said, and the Bread, He Remarked, Looked Good Enough for Anybody.

Mayor Strong was a guest on board the floating hospital barge of St. John's Guild yesterday morning. The barge, with its big load of women and babies, was towed to the pier at the foot of Rector Street, in order to receive the Mayor and other members of the Board of Trustees of St. John's Guild. It was decorated with flags in honor of the Mayor's presence.

Commissioner of Charities and Correction John P. Faure, who is Chairman of the Floating Hospital Committee, welcomed Mayor Strong and the other guests, and as the barge was towed down the bay on its way to New-Dorp, L. I., he conducted the Mayor over the boat and explained in detail how the big crowds that go on the boat each day are cared for and managed.

Commissioner of Public Works William Brookfield, who is President of the Board of Trustees, was already on the barge when Mayor Strong arrived. The other members of the Board of Trustees who inspected the hospital barge were John T. Ijams, Dr. William Thurman, Lloyd I. Seaman, Walter Stanton, Dr. John H. Hinton, William Hildreth Field, Dr. Robert H. Green, William F. King, William R. Warren, William H. Wiley, James E. Chandler, and Dr. Mark Blumenthal.

The round of inspection was begun as soon as the barge left the Rector Street dock at 10 o'clock.

The Mayor was taken first into the ward on the lower deck, where the sickliest babies are nursed. He was informed that the babies would present a much improved appearance after breathing the sea air all day.

Mr. Faure then led the way to the upper deck, where there were hundreds of mothers with their children. Sterilized milk was being distributed, and Mayor Strong asked Mr. Faure to explain how it was prepared. The kitchen especially seemed to strike the Mayor favorably.

"Nice, clean kitchen, that," he said. "Everything looks bright and shiny. I like it."

It was explained to the Mayor that on the trip those on board the barge would consume 40 pounds of butter, 2000 pounds of beef, 3 barrels of potatoes, 250 loaves of bread, and about 500 quarts of milk.

In the dining room, where over 400 persons can sit about the tables, the Mayor inspected the bread that was piled up like cordwood.

"Fine bread," he said. "It looks good enough for anybody."

The bathroom, where two or three dozen children were taking shower baths and scrubbings in salt water, held the Mayor's attention for some time. Most of them were enjoying themselves thoroughly, while a few were protesting with hands and feet. The children eyed the Mayor from over the tops of the tubs, and the Mayor said they were a very fine lot of children.

Mr. Faure explained the improvements that had been made this year in the hospital barge. Chief among them is the bathing apparatus that was put in on Mr. Faure's suggestion.

The Mayor, as he went about the boat under the leadership of Mr. Faure, attracted much attention from the mothers and the older children, who had been told the Mayor was going to be on board. He wore a dark coat and trousers, white waistcoat, and light hat. Mr. Faure wore a yachting suit and cap. The Mayor spoke kindly to everywhere he went. Montgomery Smith, a colored baby, who is being cured of a severe illness by the trips down the bay on the barge, was pointed out to the Mayor. Montmorency had his hair arranged in numerous knots that were tied with little bits of ribbon, because his mother had been forewarned that he was going to be introduced to the Mayor.

Much to the head nurse's regret, the colored twins that usually go on the barge were not present yesterday. Their names are Maud and Evelyn. Arthur and Freddie, two little boys who have gained their reputation by making most stolid resistance to being bathed, were on hand, however, and their waywardness was duly described. The Mayor said he thought the boys would make first-rate men, with strong wills of their own.

The barge having been inspected and the pet babies complimented, the members of the Board of Trustees were grouped for a photograph. Mr. Faure first took the seat at the centre of the group, and the Mayor sat at one side.

"Get over with your constituency," some one said to the Mayor, and he was escorted to a seat by Mr. Brookfield.

Then the others decided to have some of the Board of Trustees stand up, and the photograph was taken with Mr. Brookfield standing behind the Mayor's chair.

The barge by this time was being fastened to the dock at Stapleton S. I., where Mayor Strong and some of the other Trustees disembarked to go back to New-York. Mr. Faure, Dr. Thurman, Mr. Stanton, Mr. Field, Mr. Chandler, and Dr. Blumenthal remained on the barge and went to New-Dorp.

The Mayor said he had enjoyed himself immensely, and was more impressed than ever with the importance of the good accomplished on the floating hospital.

The Mayor disappointed one person on the barge who thought he was going all the way to New-Dorp, and put off speaking to him until it was too late. That was Mrs. MacGregor, eighty-five years old, who was always a passenger on the hospital barge on the days when it receives its passengers from the west side of New-York. Mrs. MacGregor says her husband is a lineal descendant of Rob Roy. She had wished very much to meet the Mayor. She made a mistake in her reckoning last Sunday, and thinking the day was Monday, waited all the morning at the dock wondering why the hospital barge did not come. To-day she is accorded a seat on the lower deck, away from the crowd, as a tribute to her disappointment and age.

The Trustees who went to New-Dorp in the Sea Side Hospital.

The total number on the floating hospital barge yesterday was 1,214, exclusive of the guests.

One of the new features of the work on the floating hospital is a class of little girls that is instructed in sewing on the way home.

The trips to New-Dorp will be continued until the middle of September, if sufficient funds are contributed for the work.

Victim of Footpads May Die.

RUTHERFORD, N. J., Aug. 14.—William Dover, a prominent citizen of Delawanna, N. J., who was assaulted Saturday night, July 28, by two foot pads, while on his way home, near the corner of Park Avenue, is reported to be dying. One of the men struck him on the head with an iron bar, knocking him unconscious. The thieves then rifled his pockets and robbed him of his gold watch and money. They left Dovey lying on the ground and fled. He did not regain consciousness until Sunday, when he managed to crawl to the street, where he was picked up by passers-by. Since the attack upon him he has been delirious most of the time. He is unable to give any description of the men who assaulted him.

They Want Asphalt Cheap.

Delegations from the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Wards called on Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn yesterday, and asked that the streets in their respective wards be paved with asphalt. They did not want to pay half the cost, as the law provides. Mayor Schieren said that, under the circumstances, he would not add them.

Change of Fireworks Programme.

This Thursday night's display of fireworks in Pain's open-air theatre at Manhattan Beach, promises to be the most attractive of any given this season so far. "War" will be offered in its usual form, but the miscellaneous programme which follows will be entirely different from that of previous Thursday nights.

Wrecked Seamen Sail for Europe.

The Captain of the former Capac has shipped two of the survivors of the Prince Oscar, which was sunk in collision with an unknown four-masted British ship off the coast of Brazil.

The rest of the crew, including the Captain, sailed for Liverpool yesterday on board the White Star steamship Britannic.

SURPRISE FOR WARDEN HAYES

Assemblymen Visit Raymond Street Jail in His Absence and Collect Information About Him.

Warden Patrick Hayes of the Kings County Penitentiary, when he arrived at the institution yesterday morning, learned with surprise that the Assembly committee that is investigating the affairs of the Department of Charities of Kings County had visited the penitentiary Tuesday night and had taken testimony.

Generally, when the Grand Jury visits the county buildings, its intention is known and the buildings are prepared, but Assemblymen Schulz, Whittel, and Keenholts, without even notifying their counsel, met Friday night and visited the penitentiary after 9 o'clock.

Neither Warden Hayes nor Deputy Warden Jones was present. Keeper John Fernthal was on duty, and he was greatly agitated when he found who his visitors were. In the Warden's office Keeper Fernthal testified that Warden Hayes was frequently late in visiting the penitentiary, and that seldom did he arrive there before 11 or 12 o'clock. He said that sometimes the first visit made by the Warden was at midnight.

The keeper also testified that Warden Hayes had been in the penitentiary all day Tuesday. The Assemblymen heard this statement with astonishment, because they knew the Warden had spent several hours at the investigation in the City Court room.

Fernthal also said that Commissioner Burtis had visited the penitentiary four or five times during the last month, but had not seen the Warden or Deputy Warden, as they were not present.

The Assemblymen visited the dark cells. Witnesses had told the committee that prisoners were not kept in these cells more than five days at a time. The Assemblymen were told by the keeper Tuesday night that a cook had been confined in the "cooler" for ten days and then discharged from the prison.

Daniel C. Toal, who was Secretary of the Department of Charities for years, and who was discharged in 1890 to make room for the present Secretary, Bernard Lamb, testified yesterday as to how the schedules were prepared while he was Secretary.

Q.—Was there an increase in lines of items in 1890-94, where in former schedules there were a small number? A.—Yes, I noticed that.

Q.—Having seen line items increased and classified items decreased, what, in your opinion, was the object? A.—It was to enable some one to bid to advantage.

Q.—It facilitated balance bidding? A.—Yes.

Q.—You saw that? A.—Very decidedly.

Q.—Were items duplicated in schedules from 1890 to 1894? A.—Yes.

Q.—What was the object of this? A.—I should say it was for the purpose of misleading an honest bidder.

The witness went through the book of accounts and showed that there had been an increase in nearly every article. Regarding the sum spent for emergency bills, Mr. Toal said that, in 1890, $3,807.47 was used; in 1891, $11,081.45; in 1892, $13,814.82, and in 1893, $11,152.64.

Q.—The increase from 1890 to 1893, then, was more than $13,000? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—The act passed in 1892 permitted purchases by an emergency fund amounting to $12,000? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—So that in the next year after this act became a law the Commissioners exceeded the permitted amount by more than $1,000. A.—Yes.

Toal testified that under the method adopted in bidding one year a ten-cent kettle was called for and was delivered. The next year the same kind of kettle was bought for $100.

The investigation will be continued to-day. Hereafter only morning sessions will be held.

CROSSING THE COUNTRY IN A WAGON

T. J. Warner Starts from Puget Sound for Maine.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Aug. 14.—A dusty and weather-beaten traveler called at the office of Probate Judge Mason to-day and requested that official to place the impress of his official seal on a document which he presented to the Judge. It proved to be an affidavit to the effect that T. J. Warner had passed through this city. The document was carefully prepared, written on a large sheet of strong bond paper, and bore the impress of numerous seals of officials along the route he had traveled from Cape Flattery, on Puget Sound, through towns in Washington, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, and Kansas.

Warner said that he and his little daughter had started on an overland journey in a light, covered wagon, drawn by a pair of mules, and would cover the entire distance from Cape Flattery to Grand Falls, Me., in that manner. He wanted the stamp of some official seal at the principal points along his route to show that the journey had been performed as claimed. He was a very intelligent man of about thirty-five, and appeared to be well equipped for the journey. He said that his wife died several years ago, leaving the one child, and that his parents in Maine had prevailed on him to bring her to them, where he thought he would in the future make his home. He passed the Jackson Hole country just as the first signs of trouble began between the Indians and the settlers.

FATHER AND SON LYNCHED BY A MOB

One Shot and the Other Stabbed a Man in a Drunken Brawl.

ELLENBURG, Washington Aug. 14.—Charles Vincent, who shot Mike Kohlopp in a drunken brawl Sunday, was lynched early this morning. A large mob gathered at midnight and attacked the jail about 1 o'clock. The Sheriff made resistance, but had a small force of men, and was overpowered. Vincent was hanged to a railroad bridge, and his body shot full of holes.

His hearing was to have taken place to-day. John Burglin, who was stabbed by Vincent's father in the same row, died of his wounds last night.

Within an hour after the younger Vincent was hanged his father was also taken from jail and hanged beside him. Sheriff Swinson made a strong effort to save the men, but the mob was too strong for him. The jail is a weak affair, and there was no trouble in gaining access to it, but the men were confined in steel cages, which gave the mob a good deal of trouble. The Vincents made no fight, being apparently overcome with fear.

Some of the most prominent citizens in town participated in the lynching. A few were masked, but the majority made no attempt to disguise themselves. There has been a good deal of lawlessness in the neighborhood for a year, and it was the general belief that a sharp lesson was needed by the evily disposed characters who had taken up their quarters in town. The civil authorities have not taken any action with regard to the lynching.

DIAMONDS SEIZED ON THE WESTERNLAND

Charles Leclercq Says He Bought a Ring and Earrings for His Fiancee.

Two diamond rings and a pair of diamond earrings were taken to the seizure room at the Barge Office yesterday, having been found in the coat pocket of Charles Leclercq, a cabin passenger on the Westernland, which arrived Tuesday evening. The foreign value of the jewelry was estimated at $300. Mr. Leclercq is foreign buyer for the River Mills Spinning Company of Woonsocket, R. I.

He felt so badly over the loss of the jewelry that he appeared before Commissioner Shields yesterday with the Inspectors who had seized it. He said he had bought the jewelry abroad for his fiancée, and had intended nothing unlawful in bringing it home. The Commissioner fixed bail at $1,500, and set an examination down for this afternoon.

A diamond bracelet and a gold bracelet, worth together $150, were taken from another Westernland passenger. The seizure room stock was also increased yesterday by 100 yards of silk, taken at Ellis Island from the false bottom of the trunk of an immigrant who arrived on La Normandie.

Vacancies in the Piqua Club.

An order was granted by Justice O'Brien yesterday, in the Supreme Court, to George W. Byran and Horace H. Mitchell, as Directors, to call a meeting of the Piqua Club Association for the purpose of electing Directors to fill the vacancies caused by the resignations of Cornelius Van Cott, Henry Edwards, Charles J. Bolles, Richard Schell, and J. Grattan McMahon.

PRICE OF LOBSTERS HIGH

Sold at 18 Cents a Pound Yesterday and May Reach 20 To-day.

SUPPLY HELD BACK AT PORTLAND

Shippers Are Figuring on Making Large Profits—The Contribution to the Market from Local Waters of Little Account.

Lobsters are dear because they are scarce. They are scarce, it is said, because some who have thousands in pens at Portland, Me., know that rivals there have no more in their aquaria, and see a sure method of obtaining large profit by limiting the supply.

The lobster famine occurs about twice a year—in Winter, because fishing and transportation are difficult; in Summer, because of a large demand in cities and Summer resorts for salads, bisque, or broiling, and the keenness of those who store them away until they control the market.

New-York counts mainly on Portland, Nova Scotia, and Block Island for a supply of these crustaceans. The local or near-by supply is barely a factor in statistics. The Homarus from the waters about this city is rarely without taint of oil or sewage. Connecticut supplies too few to be relied on as a source of supply, and only driblets come from New-Jersey and Long Island.

The demand just now is for large lobsters, which, Aug. 3, were worth 8 to 10 cents a pound. Yesterday the price was 18 cents, and the supply one-half of what was necessary for consumption. The price had jumped from 10 to 12 cents by Aug. 6, and Aug. 10 to 14 cents. The present price, which may rise to 20 cents to-day, was reached Aug. 13.

Small lobsters, of the kind dear to Assemblyman Danny Finn, who sought to make the lowest limit of size six inches, should not be less than nine inches long from tail to nose. Strict surveillance is not had over this industry by the Fish Protectors, and a dealer who is truthful will admit that many lobsters that are sold in this market are so small that they are in the trade known as crayfish lobsters. Such traffic has almost ruined lobster fishing. If it is persisted in, lobsters will in a few years be as scarce as terrapin.

Small or crayfish lobsters, weighing from a couple of ounces to less than a pound, were worth 4½ to 5 cents a pound ten days ago. Now they are worth 6 or 7 cents a pound.

But there were hardly any of these small fellows in the market yesterday. They usually come from Nova Scotia, but none have been received since Monday. Of large lobsters the only consignment of importance was thirty-five barrels shipped from Portland, Tuesday.

A dealer in lobsters said of the scarcity yesterday:

"The pinch will come to-morrow, the great day for the retailers, who stock up for Friday and Sunday. There is no indication that the market will be relieved, while Nova Scotia and Block Island may send a supply. This, however, will only hold the price down to where it is.

"The game is a risky one, and speculation is at the bottom of it. Half a dozen men there have pens in which they put lobsters, large and small. In Winter, with fishing stopped by ice and transportation difficult or hazardous on account of temperature, the Portland people command the markets and reap large profits.

"They stock for the Summer trade, and watch each other. Some, wishing to make a neat profit, quickly exhaust their pens of large lobsters, and when only a couple of men have such lobsters in their pens they either refrain from sending any to New-York or report they are 'short.' Then up goes the price, and remains high until those who were sold out replenish their pens or relief comes from Nova Scotia and less important sources.

"This game occurs every year. It was the same last year, and will be so in 1896. Some day we'll have to think deeply about the lobster question. This winking at the baby lobster business cannot go on for ever. No amount of planting lobster fry will remedy the evil. The limit used to be ten inches—now it's nine. If this were lived up to it would be all right, but its clearming to see how small some of the lobsters that come for sale are.

"It's a risky business, anyway. Just now it is not only New-York that is supplied, but hundreds of near-by and far-off Summer resorts. Nobody wants a dead lobster, and they are killed by any violent atmospheric disturbance, and have to be carefully tended and packed. In my judgment the scarcity will last over into Monday. If the shipping of small lobsters isn't stopped it will be worse every succeeding year."

The dearth of lobsters will not affect those who can afford to pay for them, and it will be a gain in a certain sense; for, with the price for baby lobsters at 10 cents a pound, poor people will hardly care to buy them from hucksters or at street stands or cheap seafood shops, and there being no market for them, they will not be shipped in wholesale fashion.

Restaurant and hotel keepers will, no doubt, confer a boon on their patrons and guests by falling back on hard-shell crabs for soups and salads. To some a bisque or mayonnaise of crab is far more delicate than a like preparation of lobster, and of crabs there is abundance in the market.

The short lobster evil has been the subject of much official and public discussion the last ten years. In spite of the planting of millions of lobster fry, what is saved at the spigot is lost at the bunghole. In the face of warnings by experts in pisciculture and practical business men, the catching of "crayfish" lobsters is unchecked, and planting goes for naught.

Frederick Mather years ago discovered that billions of lobster fry were wasted every year, simply because female lobsters were cooked, the eggs, in a condition to hatch, being cooked with the parent, or thrown away. He endeavored, with little success, to induce fishermen and dealers to remove the eggs from the "swimmerets" and send them to him. In these days a fair estimate of the number of lobster fry put in the waters of the United States would be 8,000,000.

WOULD EXTEND ITS CAR LINES

Application to the Aldermen from the Third Avenue Company.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday the Third Avenue Railroad Company filed a petition for permission to build three and one-third miles of branches and extensions to its road. The petition was referred to the Committee on Railroads, and a public hearing was ordered for 2 P. M. Sept. 18. The new extensions asked for are as follows: From Amsterdam Avenue east through One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street to the Harlem River and west to the Boulevard, from Third Avenue through Ninety-third Street and Avenue A to Ninety-second Street; from Third Avenue east through Ninety-sixth Street to the East River and west through Ninety-sixth Street, Madison Avenue, Ninety-seventh Street, the transverse road through Central Park, West Ninety-seventh Street, Columbus Avenue, and West Ninety-sixth Street to the Hudson River.

The board received an application from the Excise Committee for $100 to pay the expenses of its public hearings on the excise question. This application was laid over.

Alderman Ware asked that the city's water mains be connected with the new Schiff fountain in Rutgers Square. Alderman Noonan, in whose district the fountain is, objected, and the matter was laid over.

Awaiting Justice O'Brien's Decision.

Only committee business was transacted by the Aqueduct Commissioners yesterday, because of lack of a quorum, due mainly to the absence of a decision from Justice O'Brien in regard to the award of the contract for the Jerome Park Reservoir.

Her First Trip from New-York.

The Red Star Line steamship Southwark sailed at noon yesterday for Antwerp. She carried no passengers, but had a good cargo.

This is the first sailing of the Southwark from this port.

FLAG FOR THE ALDERMEN

It Will Have as Part of the Design Thirty-one Stars Each to Represent a City Father.

The Aldermen are going to have a flag of their own. They feel that they must provide themselves with a suitable emblem. They adopted a design for their official banner yesterday and they authorized the Committee on County Affairs to expend one hundred dollars in securing it.

It is proposed that the flag shall have a white background, upon which there will be an oval of thirty-one red stars. Each star will represent an Alderman and the thirty-first star, which will be on top, will be larger than the others and will represent the President of the Board.

Inside the oval and occupying the centre of the design will be the city's coat of arms

Flag for Board of Aldermen.
Design of the Emblem to be Used by the City Fathers.

in red and blue, and over the coat of arms will be the words "Board of Aldermen," and under it the words "City of New-York" in blue.

It is proposed by the Aldermen to exhibit this flag for the first time at their pic-nic which will be held at Tottenville, S. I., Sept. 5. In order to make this outing a great affair, a brewer has promised to send fifty kegs of beer and a wine merchant fifty cases of champagne. A programme of games has been arranged. There are to be ball games and bowling matches between Republicans and Democrats among other things, and the Mayor will be asked to act as umpire. He probably will not accept.

BATCH OF INSPECTORS REMOVED

Looked After Water Meters, and, It Is Said, Did Not Do the Work as Rapidly as Possible.

Commissioner of Public Works Brookfield yesterday removed twenty-three of the twenty-five inspectors of water meters in the Bureau of the Water Register in his department. They were removed on the ground of willful neglect of duty, and this neglect is alleged to consist in the failure of each to read and report on more than thirty water meters a day.

Water Register Columbus O. Johnson had decided from personal observation that each could inspect sixty water meters a day. This was denied by several of the men, but after a hearing Commissioner Brookfield decided to make the removals. The Commissioner says that two of the inspectors had admitted to him that they might do more work than they did, but that it was an understood thing that thirty meters was to be a maximum day's work. The two old inspectors who are retained are Andrew Moore, the inspector who accompanied Water Register Johnson when he made his day's inspection, and Edward J. Lonergan, who, Mr. Brookfield believes, tried to do his duty.

Mr. Brookfield declined to give out the names of the men who were removed, but among the men who were recently employed as inspectors of meters are the following: William J. Claughen, George Adams, Edward C. Blake, James Brady, John J. Brady, John Casey, James Cassy, John J. Farrell, Joseph Fitzgerald, Thomas Hart, John Kennedy, John B. Kiernan, Edward Mallon, Charles V. Mulligan, Charles W. McKie, James W. Naughton, William A. O'Donnell, Patrick H. Redmond, and Daniel Reilly. Of the men removed twelve are war veterans, and may appeal to the courts.

There are scores of Republican applicants for the places. Mr. Brookfield thinks that the work can be done by twelve men. The pay is $3 a day.

GOOD WORK BY VACATION SCHOOLS

Many Hundreds of Children Kept from the Streets—Money Needed.

The vacation schools that are being conducted by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor are doing a splendid work in educating and caring for children who would otherwise be idling about the streets.

More than 7,000 children are enrolled as scholars in these schools, and about 3,700 are in regular attendance at their work. The interest in mechanical drawing, clay modeling, and shop work continues to hold large classes of the older boys, and the kindergarten classes in all schools have more than 500 little ones in attendance. Girls of all ages receive practical instruction in sewing, drawing and draughting, and cutting patterns, and the parents appreciate highly the opportunities for the safety and happiness of their children which these schools afford.

The work is maintained by contributions. The association has guaranteed a sum sufficient for a six weeks' session for about 2,500 children. As there is a daily attendance of more than 1,000 pupils above the number provided for by the guarantee fund, contributions to the amount of $1,000 are needed to maintain the schools for the full term. Each child's three hours' instruction and recreation costs about 5 cents a day.

To a certain extent this work is not a charity. The public schools are freely open for the work. The Board of Education has given its general approval, and the local Trustees have co-operated most cordially in promoting their success. But, as every new educational movement is dependent upon private enterprise and encouragement, these schools must be carried on by private subscriptions and the support of all classes, and contributions to the smallest amount are solicited in their behalf.

Checks for maintaining the vacation schools should be sent marked for that purpose to the Treasurer, Warner Van Norden, 25 Nassau Street, City.

Consultation About Miss Low's Death.

Acting District Attorney Lindsay yesterday sent for Dr. O'Hanlon, who made the autopsy on the body of Lily Low, the young woman who was found dead on Washington Heights several weeks ago.

The two had a long talk about the case, but so far as could be learned no new evidences of murder were brought out.

Although a Coroner's jury declared that Miss Low committed suicide, Mr. Lindsay will investigate all evidence tending to indicate murder.

To Complete Troop A's Armory.

At a meeting of the Armory Board, in the Mayor's office yesterday, bids were opened for the completion of the work on the armory of Troop A, on Park Avenue, between Ninety-fourth and Ninety-fifth Streets.

Five bids were presented, the low

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Effort on the Part of the Bears to Create Another Gold Scare.

SYNDICATE RELIEF TO THE TREASURY

Three Millions in Gold Turned In to the Government—Further Engagements for Export—Dullness Accompanied by Lower Prices.

WEDNESDAY—P. M.

Having failed in all attempts to bring about liquidation in the stock market, the bears are now industriously circulating stories intended to create another gold scare. Thinking men, however, are not disturbed by the situation, for they realize that the absence of bills from the market at this time is readily accounted for by two well-known conditions—the failure in part of Winter wheat and the lateness of the cotton crop. If the withdrawls of gold were due to uneasiness over the Treasury situation rather than the absence of crop bills usually supplied at this season, there might be some reason for alarm, but as the exact facts are well understood it is hardly to be supposed that the pessimists will be any more successful now than they have been in the past. The turning into the Treasury by the bond syndicate of $3,000,000 gold since yesterday is very good evidence that the Treasury reserve will not be permitted to suffer undue depletion. The assertion that the syndicate's gold is about exhausted and that it will not be able to render further assistance to the Treasury is a gratuitous assumption of a supposed fact the correctness of which no one outside of the syndicate manag s can know anything about. It is on a par with another bear point, namely, that there is no assurance that the corn crop of next year will not be a failure. If the syndicate desires to increase its stock of gold for any purpose, it can do so without difficulty, and it will not ask the permission of the bears before undertaking the task. The withdrawals of gold from the Sub-Treasury to-day for shipment to-morrow were $1,150,000, and the syndicate turned into the Treasury $1,650,000 in addition to the $1,350,000 deposited on Tuesday.

Inspired by the gold shipments, the bear traders sold stocks, although in a half-hearted sort of way. The principal pressure was against the Grangers, and fractional declines extending from ¼ in St. Paul to ¾ in Northwestern at the close of the day marked the measure of bear success. The Directors of the Burlington Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 per cent., but the fact hardly caused a ripple of interest. Rock Island showed good resisting power. It has been bought by conservative investors, who appreciate that the property has been well managed and not allowed to deteriorate through the hard times. In other words, the reduction of its dividend to 2 per cent. removed the necessity of skimping the property, and it is now in position to take advantage of the great business ahead of it as a result of the enormous corn crop now practically out of danger. With the return of prosperity, the dividend will undoubtedly be restored to the old rate. The coal stocks scored losses, the impression to-day being that the adjustment of the difficulties of the trade may be delayed. A report was current that a plan for the reorganization of Reading is about ready for promulgation, and that it involves an assessment of $12 a share on the stock, and half that amount on the income bonds. The general list was fractionally lower, in sympathy with the decline in the Grangers and the coal stocks.

The course of Distilling and Cattle Feeding stock, in the face of the success in the courts of the Reorganization Committee and the sale of the property to the committee to-day, indicates clearly that the Greenhut-Morris short interest means to continue its fight for lower prices. Short stock was put out freely at the opening, and in such amounts that the stock declined instead of advancing on the good news. Tobacco was also freely sold by prominent bear operators, and it closed with a loss of 1¾ points. Sugar was quiet, but lost a point. Chicago Gas, after early strength, declined and closed at the lowest price of the day, although its net loss was only ⅛. Other industrials were without special feature.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was in fair demand, but the supply was generous. Rates were 1½ per cent. for thirty days, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 2¾@3 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was moderately active. Rates were 3¼@3½ per cent. for sixty and ninety days' indorsements, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four months' single names, 4¼@4¾ per cent. for choice five to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. and upward for names less known.

The Clearing House exchanges were $87,655,382, and the balances were $6,797,576. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $308,469.

Money in London, ¼ per cent.; short bills, 9-16 per cent.; three months' bills, ⅝ per cent.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67@67⅝. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 63½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53¼c.

In London bar silver sold at 30½d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$38,911,134
Imports for the same period	21,683,166
Net exports	$17,224,968
Net exports to date, 1894	71,728,453
Net exports to date, 1893	43,617,774
Net exports to date, 1892	45,421,263

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull, and more bills were offered, but there were few concessions in rates. Nominal rates were $4.90 for 60 days and $4.91 for demand. Actual sales were at $4.89½ for 60-day bills, $4.90 for demand, $4.90¾ for cable transfers, and $4.88¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼@5.15⅜ for long and 5.15@5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95¾ and 96, and guilders at 40½ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—10 discount. Boston—10@15 discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅜c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 75c premium; bank, $2 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold the followins securities at auction yesterday at 111 Broadway:

$1,000 Memphis and Charleston Railway consolidated 7 per cent. bond, 90.

10 snares Trow Directory Printing and Bookbinding Company preferred, $100 each, 65½.

$10,000 Terminal Warehouse Company 8 per cent. debenture bonds, 60.

$200,000 St. Louis, Indianapolis and Eastern Railway Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, September, 1891, (hypothecated,) 5¼.

5 shares St. Louis, Indianapolis and Eastern Railway Company preferred, (hypothecated), $100 each, $1 the lot.

1,884 shares St. Louis, Indianapolis and Eastern Railway Company preferred, (hypothecated,) $100 each, $10 lot.

25 shares Cook and Bernheimer Company common, (hypothecated,) $100 each, $1,118.87 lot.

10 shares Title Guarantee and Trust Company, $100 each, 210.

$200 New-York, New-Haven & Hartford Railroad Company 4 per cent. convertible debenture bonds, 143½.

2 shares National Butchers and Drovers' Bank, $25 each, 160.

10 shares Phenix National Bank, $20 each, 116.

5 shares Ninth National Bank, $100 each, 121.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	26	26	26	26	26	28	300
American Cotton Oil pf	75¼	75¼	75	75¼	74½	75¼	25
*American Sugar Refining	114⅝	114¾	113⅞	113⅝	113⅝	114	11,250
*American Sugar Refining pf	104½	104½	103½	103½	104	105	600
American Tel. & Cable Co	99	99	99	99	97	100	30
American Tobacco	111¼	111¼	109½	110	110	110½	14,700
American Tobacco pf	112¾	112¾	112¼	112¼	113	113	125
Atchison, T. & S. Fé, 2d in. pd.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	15⅝	15¾	2,500
Canada Southern	56½	56½	56½	56¾	56	56½	210
Chesapeake & Ohio	21⅛	21⅛	21	21	20¾	21	500
Chicago Gas	60¼	60⅞	60	60	60	60	6,975
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	53	53	53	53	52	54	500
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	103	103	150
Chicago & Northwestern	101⅞	101⅞	101½	101½	101¼	101¾	900
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	90⅝	90⅞	89⅞	90	89¾	90	18,010
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	71	71⅛	70⅜	70⅝	70⅜	70⅝	8,700
Chicago, M. & St. Paul pf	128⅛	128⅞	128¼	128⅝	128	129	10
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	79½	79½	78⅞	79	79	79¼	9,886
Colorado Fuel & Iron	37	37	37	37	36	37	300
Columbus & Hocking Coal	3	3⅜	3	3⅜	3½	4	300
Consolidated Gas Company	143½	143½	143	143	143	143½	370
Delaware & Hudson	131¼	131¼	131¼	131¼	130	131	105
Delaware, Lackawanna & West	163¼	163¼	162	162	161	162	700
Distilling & Cattle F., all in. pd.	22¾	22¾	21¼	21⅝	21⅝	21¾	21,420
Erie Telephone & Telegraph	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼	58	58½	100
General Electric	38½	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝	36½	38⅝	2,800
Houston & Texas	3	3	3	3	3	3½	100
Illinois Central	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	99	100	30
Iowa Central pf	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36	38	155
Lake Erie & Western	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25	28	100
Lake Erie & Western pf	81	81¼	81	81¼	80	82	600
Lake Shore	152	152	152	152	150	153	13
*Long Island Trac., 1st in. pd.	16	16	15¾	15¾	15	16	300
Louisville & Nashville	60⅞	61	60½	60½	60	61	2,138
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	9	9	8¾	8¾	8	9	600
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago pf	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	26	27	100
Manhattan Con	118	118	117	117	116	118	995
Minneapolis & St. Louis	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21	22	105
Minneapolis & St. Louis pf	83	83	83	83	82½	85	100
Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf	40½	40⅝	40½	40⅝	40	40½	200
Minnesota Iron	64⅝	64⅝	64⅜	64⅝	64	65	20
Missouri Pacific	38	38	37⅝	37½	37¾	38	4,145
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	37¼	37¼	37	37⅛	36⅞	37	7
Morris & Essex	164	164	164	164			7
*National Lead Company	34⅞	34⅞	34½	34⅝	34¾	35	800
*National Lead Company pf	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	92	96	100
New-Jersey Central	105½	105¾	104	104½	104½	105	1,200
New-York Central	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	102	123
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	58	58	58	58	57	59	11
New-York, Chicago & St. Louis	16	16	16	16	14	17	100
New-York, Lake Erie & West	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	1,200
New-York, Lake Erie & W pf	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	20	22	100
New-York, Susquehanna & W.	12½	12½	11⅞	12¼	12	12½	1,200
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	31	31	30¼	30½	30	30¾	200
Norfolk & Western	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	300
North American	5¾	6	5¾	6	5¾	6	300
Northern Pacific	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4¾	5	100
Northern Pacific pf	18	18	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅞	200
Ontario & Western	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	17½	200
Pacific Mail	28⅝	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	28⅝	28¾	200
Peoria & Eastern	7	7	7	7	7	8	200
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6¾	200
Philadelphia & Reading	18⅝	18¾	18	18	18	18½	10,950
P., C., C. & St. L.	19½	19¼	19½	19½	19	19½	50
St. Louis Southwestern pf	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16¾	17¼	200
St. Paul & Omaha	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41¼	41⅝	400
Southern Pacific	25⅜	25⅜	25⅛	25½	25½	26	800
Southern Railway	13⅜	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	13¼	13¾	200
Southern Railway pf	41¼	41¼	41	41⅛	40⅞	41¼	3,000
Tennessee Coal & Iron	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	36½	36½	200
Texas Pacific	12⅜	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12¼	1,000
Union Pacific	13	13	13	13	13	13⅜	450
*U. S. Cordage, 1st in. pd.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞	225
United States Express	42	42	42	42	41	44	800
United States Rubber	40⅞	40⅞	40⅝	40⅝	40½	40⅞	210
*United States Leather pf	84½	84½	83⅝	83⅝	83¾	84	2,910
Wabash pf	21⅝	21⅝	21⅛	21⅜	21¼	21⅝	700
Wells-Fargo Express	100½	100½	100½	100½	108	113	5
Western Union Telegraph	94	94¼	93⅝	93½	93⅝	94	4,524
Wheeling & Lake Erie	16⅞	17	16½	16½	16½	16⅝	2,260
Total sales							146,804

*Unlisted.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Phenix of Arizona	.05	.05	.05	.05	.03	.07	200

Bonds.

At Top & S Fé gen 4s When Issued 15,000 82½; 8,000 82¼; 7,000 82⅜

Adjustmt 4s When Issued 14,000 55; 8,000 54¾

At Top & S Fé 4s Trust Receipts 10,000 80½; 20,000 80⅝; 19,000 80½; 22,000 80⅜; 10,000 80½; 2,000 80¾

At Top & S Fé 2d 3-4s Class A Trust Co Certfs 1st Instlmt Paid 16,000 33; 10,000 33⅛; 10,000 33; 1,000 33⅛

Austin & N'w'n 1st 5,000 93½; 6,000 93¼

Bldyn W & W Co 5s 10,000 104

Bur C R & N 1st 1,000 107; Collat Trust 5s 20,000 98

Ches & O Gen 4½s 6,000 88

Ches & O Con 5s 15,000 111½

Chi B & Q 5s S F 5,000 107½

Chi & E Ill Gen 5s 2,000 102

Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co Certfs 10,000 49

Chi & Northwestern S F Deb 5s 1933 5,000 111

Chi R I & Pac 6s 1,000 130¼

Chi R I & P ext 5s 4,000 106½

Chi R I & P Deb 5s 10,000 74

Chi St L & N O 5s 2,000 119

Col Mid 4s Trust Co Certs 7,000 28½

Erie 2d Mortgage 2,000 116

E Tenn V & Ga 1st 2,000 111½

Flint & Père Marq 1,000 94½

Fort Huron Div 5s 1,000 94½

Chi St L & N O 1st Con 7s 2,000 108

Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y Con 5s 3,000 103¼

East Tenn Reorgn'lien 4-5s 15,000 93½

Erie 3d Mortgage 2,000 110; 5,000 91¼

Ft Worth & D C 1st 10,000 70½; 10,000 70¾

Bal Harg & S'n An Mex & Pac 1st 5s 11,000 72

L S & M So 2d Coup 1,000 123

Lex Av & Pav F 1st 4,000 111⅝

Louisville Ev & St L Consol 1st 5s 5,000 38

Louisville & Nashv'le Pennsa'la Div 6s 4,000 112

Lo N A & Chi G M 1,000 74

3,000 75

Mexican Int 1st 4s 10,000 75½

Mil L S & W Ext 5s 1,000 110¾

Mil & St Paul 1st Chi & Pac W'n Div 3,000 115

Southern Minn Div 1,000 116¾

Mo K & Tex 1st 4s 12,000 88½

Mo Kan & Tex 2d 1,000 64½; 500 62½

3,000 64

4,000 63⅜

5,000 63½

Mo Kan & East 1st 5,000 93½

Mo Pac 1st Con 6s 1,000 101½

Morris & Essex 1st 6,000 142

N Y Elevated 1st 1,000 107⅛

N Y Ont & Wn Ref 4s 1,000 94½

North Pac 1st Coup 7,000 117¼

N Y & Man Bch 1st 2,000 103

N Y Pa & N 4s Con Deb Certfs 19,000 144

Small Bonds 500 144

N Y Lake Erie & Wn New 2d Consol 5,000 91¼

D M & Co Certfs Stamped 10,000 69

North Pac 3d Coup 1,000 73

10,000 72½

North Pac Con 5s 5,000 41½; 10,000 41⅜; 45,000 41½; 10,000 41½; 5,000 41

Trust Co Certfs 10,000 41; 28,000 41¼; 5,000 41⅜

Oregon Imp 1st 1,000 97

Ore Imp Co Con 5s 1,000 47¾

Oregon R & Nav 5s Trust Co Certfs 25,000 99½

Oregon Short Line 6s Trust Receipts 3,000 100⅞; 20,000 101

Oreg S L & U N Con 2,000 50⅜

Trust Co Certfs 40,000 15

53,000 52; 55,000 52½; 5,000 52; 10,000 52½; 10,000 52½; 13,000 52⅜; 16,000 52⅜

Peo & Eastern 1st 1,000 84

Phil & Reading 1st Pref Inc 5,000 33⅜; 5,000 33½; 5,000 33⅜

3d Pref Inc 5,000 15¾

Phil & Read Gen 5,000 81⅞; 28,000 81¼; 4,000 81½

Trust Co Certfs 4,000 73¼; 15,000 73½

Tr Co Ctfs Unstmpd 5,000 81

Rio Grande Wn 1st 10,000 76½; 7,000 76¾

St L & Iron Mt 5s 10,000 84

St L Southwestn 1st 3,000 80

St L Southwn 2d Inc 2,000 37½

St Paul M & M 1st Montana Cent 6s 2,000 119½

St Paul M & M 2d 5,000 122

San A & Ar Pass 4s 6,000 85¾; 4,000 65⅞

Savannah & W 1st Trust Co Certfs 10,000s3 62½

Southern Ry 1st 5s 30,000 97

Tex & N O Con 5s 7,000 95½

Tex & Pac 1st 5s 1,000 93¼

Tex & Pac 2d Inc 10,000 29

Tol & Ohio Cent 1st 2,000 111

Ulster & Del 1st 5s 1,000 103½

Union Pac 1st 'oo 1,000 108

Union Pac Ext s fd 3s 10,000 39

U P Denv & Gulf 1st 1,000 39; 4,000 39½

U S Cordage Co 1st 3,000 43; 1,000 42⅛

U S Cord 1st Trust Co Ctfs 1st Instlmt Paid 3,000 42

Wabash R R 1st 1,000 107½; 5,000 107¾; 2,000 107⅝; 3,000 107¾

Wabash Deb Ser B 10,000 29½

West Shore gtd 4s 2,000 107

West'n Pac Bonds 5,000 103¼

W'n U Col Trust 5s 1,000 110⅝

Wheeling & L E 1st 4,000 104¾

Wheeling Div 3,000 94½

Total sales $1,102,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	147	150	Mexican Central	11½	12
Alb. & Sus	170	..	Mexican National ctfs	..	2½
Alton & T. H.	62	65	Michigan Central	100	102
American Coal	95	..	Mo., K. & T.	17⅝	17¾
American District Tel	30	40	Mobile & O.	24½	25½
American Express	113	115	N., C. & St. L.	70	90
*Am. Tel. & Tel. pf. when iss.	31	32	National Linseed Oil	2½	3
Atlantic and Pacific	1½	1¾	National Starch	6	8
Baltimore & Onio	64	65	National Starch 1st pf	48	..
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	8	10	National Starch 2d pf	26	34
*Bay State Gas	19¼	20	New Central C.	7	9
B. & So. Ill pf.	132½	..	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf	71	73
Boston & A. pf.	103	..	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf	30½	33½
Brunswick Co	2	3	Norfolk Southern	6	..
Buff., R. & P.	..	22	Nor. & West. pf.	13¼	14
Buff., R. & P. pf.	50	60	Northwestern Tel	106	..
Bur., C. R. & N.	50	..	Ont. Mining	8½	..
Canadian Pacific	52	53½	Oregon Improvement	10	13
Cedar F. & M.	..	10	Oregon R. & N.	21	30
Central Pacific	18¼	19	Oregon S. L. & U. N.	8⅛	8½
Chicago & Alton	158	..	Pennsylvania Coal	320	..
Chicago & Alton pf	170	..	Pitts., Youngs. & Ash	47¾	..
C. & N. W. pf.	145	147	Pitts. & W. pf.	31	32
C., C. & St. L.	48½	49	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	53½	55
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	92	95	P., P. W. & C.	102	..
Cleveland & Pittsburg	162	..	P., F. W. & C. pf.	150	..
Col. Coal & I. Dev.	7	8	Pullman P. C. Co.	172	174
Col., H. V. & T.	24¾	25⅛	Quicksilver	3	3⅞
C., H. V. & T. pf.	62	66	Quicksilver pf.	..	19
Commercial Cable	155	..	Rensselaer & Saratoga	180	..
Consolidated Coal	32	..	Rio Grande W.	17½	18¾
Denver & R. G.	14½	15	Rio Grande W. pf.	40	45
Denver & R. G. pf.	47¼	48	Rome, Water. & Ogden	115	116½
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	10	10¾	St. L. S. W.	7½	8
Des Moines & Fort Dodge pf	50	60	St. J. & G. I.	1	3
Det. Gas	2¾	..	St. Paul & Duluth	28	31
*D., S. S. & A.	6¼	7¼	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	88	90
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	11	..	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	119	120
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	97	100	St. Paul, M. & M.	115½	117½
Evansville & Terre Haute	..	41¾	Silver bullion certificates	67	67⅜
Evansville & Terre Haute pf	55	..	Southern Cotton Oil	..	45
Flint & P. M.	14½	15¼	Twin City R. T.	29	30
Flint & P. M. pf.	39	46	Twin City R. T. pf.	100	..
Great Northern pf	125	130	T. P. Land Tr.	9	11
G. B. & W., t. r.	⅛	1½	Toledo & O. C.	45	49
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	2½	7½	Toledo & O. C. pf.	78	81
Homestake	23	25	Toledo, A. A. & N. M.	1¾	2
Illinois Steel Co.	73½	74½	*Toledo, St. L. & K. C.	6½	..
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	15½	18	Union Pacific, D. & G.	5¼	6½
Iowa Central	10½	11	United States Cordage	1⅝	..
Kan. & Mich.	8	9	United States Cordage pf	2¾	3½
Keokuk & D. M.	4½	5	United States Cordage gtd	6	..
Keokuk & D. M. pf.	16½	..	*U. S. Cordage pf. 1st in pd.	5⅝	5⅞
Laclede Gas	26	26½	*U. S. Cordage, gtd, 1st in pd.	10½	11½
Laclede Gas pf.	83	86	United States Rubber pf.	93½	94½
Long Island	85½	87½	Utica & B. River	150	..
L., St. L. & T.	⅞	4	Wabash	9	9¼
Mahoning Coal R.	106	..	*Western Union Beef	10	10½
Manhattan Beach	5	8	Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	52¼	53¼
Maryland Coal pf	50	70	Wisconsin Central	5¾	6

*Unlisted

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am.Sug.Refs.	114⅝	114¾	113⅞	113⅞	6,680
Am. Tobacco	111	111	110	110	260
At., T. & S. F.	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	1,540
Chi. Gas	60⅜	60⅜	60	60⅜	3,000
C., R. I. & P.	79½	79½	79	79	1,340
C., B. & Q.	90½	90½	89½	90	5,760
C.,M. & St.P.	71	71	70½	70⅝	6,060
Cent. of N. J.	105⅝	105⅝	104	104	270
C. & N'west.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	30
D. & G. F.	22¾	22¾	21⅝	21⅝	5,470
Gen. Elec.	39½	39½	38¼	38¼	440
L. E. & W.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	20
L. & Nash.	60⅝	60⅝	60⅜	60⅜	20
Mo. Pacific.	37⅞	38	37¼	37½	770
N.Y., L. & W.	8½	8½	8½	8½	10
New-Eng.	58½	58½	58½	58½	130
N. Pac. pf.	17⅞	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	20
Phil. & Read.	18⅝	18⅝	18	18⅜	7,620
Southern Ry.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	30
U. S. Cord 1st in. pd.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	100
Wabash pf.	21⅛	21½	21	21½	130
W. Union.	94	94½	93⅜	93⅝	1,270
W. & L. E.	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	10
Total sales					41,580

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. F. 2d	33	33	33	33	$8,000
At., T. & S. F. 4s	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	10,000
B., C. R. & W. con	98	98	98	98	2,000
C. & E.Ill. 5s	102	102	102	102	3,000
C. & O. 4½s	83	83	83	83	3,000
Mo.,K.&T.2d	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼	9,000
M.,K. & T.4s	88½	88½	88½	88½	7,000
N.Pac. 5s cfs.	41½	41½	41½	41½	$7,000
Or. Imp. con.	48	48	48	48	7,000
Phil. & R.gen.	74	74	74	74	10,000
S.L.S.W. 1st.	80	80	80	80	10,000
South. Ry. 5s.	97	97	97	97	4,000
S.& W.1st t.r.	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	5,000
U. P., D. & G. 1st	39½	39½	39½	39½	3,000
U.S. Cord.1st.	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	8,000
					$97,000

In State securities, $1,500 Virginia funded debt 2-3's of 1991 sold at 63¾.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
C. C. & Va.	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	200
La Crosse	.13	.14	.13	.14	2,200
Total sales					2,800

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
September option	66½	67⅛	65¾	66⅛	901,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Reported by Messrs Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Adam, Merrall & Condit	92	97
American Bank Note	44	46
American Exchange Nat. Bank	159	162
American Grocery 1st pf.	44	..
American Typefounders'	3	4½
American Typefounders' pf.	29	31
Atlantic Mut. Ins scrip of 1895	106¼	107¼
Atlantic Trust (new)	183	189
Bank of America	208	..
Barney & Smith Car	23½	25½
Barney & Smith pf. stock	80	82
Barney & Smith Car 6s	99	102
Beckman Construction pf.	69	..
Brie R. & P. Ferry R.R. stock	29½	31½
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	125	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	195	201
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106	..
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	108	..
†Broadway Surface 1st 5s	110	..
†Broadway Surface 2d	104½	..
Brooklyn Elevated	19	21
Brooklyn City Railroad	178½	180
Brooklyn Traction	16	17½
Brooklyn Traction pf.	64	66
Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	105	106
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	108	110
Buffalo Street Railway stock	89	90½
Celluloid Company stock	69½	71
†Central & South American Tel.	121	125
*Cent. & South Amer Tel. scrip.	118½	122½
Central Cross-Town	185	200
Central National Bank	118	122
Cent. Park, North & East River	164	167
Central R. R. of Ga. deb.	22	25
Cent. R. R. of Ga. 5s purchase 7s	125	..
Central Trust Company	1020	1030
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	1	2
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds	49	52
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	1½	2½
Cleve. & Canton equip. bonds	16	..
†Columbus Gas 5s	90¾	92¾
Commercial Cable Co. stock	151	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds.	100½	101
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	91	94
Continental Trust	165	170
Cramp Shipyard stock	81½	86½
Detroit Gas stock	28	30
Detroit, Hillside & S. W. R.	96¼	..
Dry Dock, E. B'way & B. R. R.	168	171
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	105	106¼
Ensley Land Company	1	1¾
Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co.	80	85
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	195½	197
Eighth Avenue	325	325
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	760	..
Fidelity & Casualty Co.	300	..
2d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	115	..
2d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	54	58
2d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	55	60
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85¾	87
Fort Wayne Gas stock	72	74
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	105¾	..
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	110	113
Hacker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	81¼	83
Hacker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	102	104
Henderson Bridge 6s	112½	..
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	4½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	29	42
Hoe, Car Trust 6s, Series A	95½	..
Hoe, Car Trust stock	80	..
Hudson River Telephone	39	43
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105½	107
Indianapolis Gas stock	150	155
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	68¾	69¼
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	77	78½
International Ocean Telegraph	105¾	..
Iron Steamboat	7	9½
Iron Steamboat bonds	75	..
Journeay & Burnham	45	..
Journeay & Burnham pf.	88½	..
Keyshorg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	90	95
Kings County Elevated	3½	8½

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank — 42 Wall Street.

Chemical National — 270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. — 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. — 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National — 16 Nassau Street.

Central National — 322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank — 15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Ba
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company — 18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J.S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. — 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.,
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co. — 36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

Savannah & Western R. R. Co.

FIRST CONSOLIDATED MTGE. BONDS.

Holders of the Certificates of the Central Trust Company of New-York and Martin's Bank, London, England, issued upon deposit of Savannah and Western First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds are hereby notified that the Committee has entered into an agreement of participation in a plan of purchase of the properties of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, subject to the approval of the Certificate Holders, as provided in the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, and recommends its acceptance by all certificate holders. Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, that a meeting of the certificate holders will be held at the office of Messrs. Simon Borg & Co., 20 Nassau Street, New-York City, on Monday, Aug. 26th, 1895, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of ratifying the action of the Committee in accepting participation in said plan. A circular has been prepared giving full details of the plan, which can be procured from the Chairman of the Committee.

In order to render said plan effective, the consent of the holders of 60 per cent. of said Certificates is essential. Certificate holders unable to attend such meeting should execute the blank proxies, (which will be furnished on application,) and forward the same, duly executed, to the Chairman.

The time for depositing without penalty having expired, bonds can be deposited with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York on payment of $25 per bond.

For further information apply to either of the undersigned.

Dated July 25, 1895.

SIMON BORG, Chairman;
R. C. MARTIN, EMANUEL LEHMAN,
H. E. GARTH, F. M. COLSTON,
SIDNEY F. TYLER, EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
SIGMUND NEUSTADT,
Committee.

United States Cordage Co.

REORGANIZATION.

New-York, Aug. 6, 1895.

To Depositors under the Plan of Reorganization of Guaranteed, Preferred, and Common Stock of the United States Cordage Company:

The **Second Installment** of the payment required by the Agreement of Reorganization is hereby called, and all holders of certificates of deposit are hereby notified that such second installment, viz.:

$5.00 per share on GUARANTEED stock,
$2.50 per share on PREFERRED stock, and
$1.25 per share on COMMON stock,

must be paid on or before Aug. 16, 1895, at the **MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK.**

Certificates of deposit **MUST** be presented at the time of payment, in order that the same may be noted thereon.

FRANK K. STURGIS,
WILLIAM BARBOUR,
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
Committee.

JOHN L. CADWALADER, Counsel.
T. H. WENTWORTH, Secretary.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.

NEW-YORK AND ONTARIO LAND COMPANY
FIRST-MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED JAN. 4, 1890.

The Central Trust Company of New-York, trustee, gives notice that, in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above company, dated Jan. 4, 1890, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 110 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of thirty-two hundred and seventy-five 24.100 dollars, ($3,275.24.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, in New-York City, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 16th day of August, 1895.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO HOLDERS OF

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co. 7 3-10 % Coupon Bonds,

LOAN $4,000,000.
MATURING MARCH 1ST, 1896.

Until September 1, 1895, these bonds will **BE REDEEMED AT $1,025 EACH,** with unmatured coupons of January 1 and March 1, 1896, attached, at this office or at the Treasurer's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia.

THOS. R. ROBINSON, Treasurer,
Allegheny Valley Railway Co.
Pittsburg, August 1st, 1895.

KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY

STOCK

FOR SALE AT 70—IN LOTS TO SUIT.

KITCHEN & CO.,
26 BROAD STREET.

TO HOLDERS OF KANSAS CITY BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to holders of Kansas City, Missouri, 8s, series Nos. 3 and 4, due Aug. 15, 1895, amounting to One Hundred Forty-two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars, ($142,500,) that the entire issues will be paid at maturity upon presentation and surrender to Messrs. KOUNTZE BROS., Bankers, New-York.

JOHN F. SHANNON, City Comptroller.

ATTENTION.—Members of Mutual Reserve Fund Life Ass. whose assessments have largely increased, address B., Box 205 Times.

Financial.

THE

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company's

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 7 Per Cent. Land Grant Gold Bonds.

In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage Deed of Trust securing the above Bonds, we, the undersigned Trustees, hereby give notice that 111 Bonds of $100 each, 20 Bonds of $500 each, and 379 Bonds of $1,000 each, of the numbers specified below, were this day, in our presence, fairly and without preference or discrimination, designated by lot for redemption at 105 per cent. and accrued interest, payable out of the moneys pledged to us from proceeds of sales of land, and now available for that purpose. The Bonds so drawn will be paid by us on presentation at the office of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine Street, New-York; and the holders thereof are hereby notified that they should be presented on or before 15th day of August next, as from that date interest will cease to accrue thereon:

111 BONDS AT $100 EACH.

31	498	796	1162	1451	1793
74	510	836	1192	1459	1796
103	519	848	1199	1474	1803
119	523	856	1216	1520	1816
134	540	869	1298	1524	1845
154	570	886	1299	1530	1852
155	581	895	1312	1532	1854
234	631	908	1333	1545	1864
244	634	915	1360	1549	1896
263	650	929	1368	1551	1936
276	655	956	1383	1559	1939
323	681	964	1415	1564	1956
332	692	982	1420	1577	2014
345	718	983	1421	1646	2038
351	736	1008	1433	1690	2083
357	737	1023	1442	1700	2100
435	771	1052	1444	1772	2115
436	778	1083	1446	1782	2136
491	787	1126			

20 BONDS AT $500 EACH.

26	127	204	252	274	320
56	165	213	255	282	380
57	170	231	268	290	387
74	191				

379 BONDS AT $1,000 EACH.

26	1378	2209	3369	4693	6322
79	1384	2219	3374	4786	6374
151	1393	2268	3375	4804	6394
210	1415	2269	3404	4834	6419
213	1453	2285	3426	4851	6423
215	1472	2287	3430	4853	6426
240	1504	2297	3452	4854	6447
266	1506	2299	3496	4800	6452
267	1508	2342	3497	4884	6457
276	1510	2350	3522	4897	6492
283	1515	2377	3535	4935	6519
360	1517	2400	3589	4945	6570
370	1526	2406	3598	4957	6585
382	1527	2410	3621	4962	6620
386	1538	2435	3644	5003	6678
398	1607	2465	3649	5017	6689
399	1610	2494	3681	5021	6699
426	1612	2513	3702	5022	6709
462	1623	2761	3704	5024	6719
463	1641	2562	3714	5036	6730
468	1656	2574	3720	5062	6787
475	1680	2575	3799	5072	6795
478	1685	2576	3813	5110	6801
507	1697	2608	3827	5157	6850
541	1702	2612	3856	5184	6873
545	1711	2634	3877	5191	6888
555	1720	2638	3906	5216	6911
572	1742	2647	4018	5241	6917
676	1745	2659	4024	5254	6930
695	1752	2665	4060	5265	6949
701	1754	2677	4066	5343	6971
710	1780	2687	4128	5364	6979
718	1789	2705	4133	5413	7009
731	1791	2712	4146	5416	7016
747	1802	2718	4155	5445	7070
789	1808	2766	4156	5499	7110
822	1815	2801	4172	5558	7113
852	1856	2862	4174	5637	7134
855	1867	2906	4198	5638	7163
856	1891	2934	4203	5689	7179
861	1896	2943	4215	5709	7185
871	1898	2963	4297	5765	7198
936	1904	2975	4301	5796	7216
938	1909	2991	4310	5806	7226
940	1933	2993	4315	5808	7235
952	1940	3018	4318	5895	7256
954	1957	3019	4430	5906	7280
1023	1971	3022	4433	5977	7347
1024	1979	3050	4438	5985	7353
1034	2003	3072	4446	6005	7365
1123	2010	3078	4488	6072	7386
1174	2018	3114	4492	6079	7404
1179	2057	3117	4504	6082	7408
1184	2066	3133	4506	6088	7422
1202	2070	3152	4563	6094	7444
1225	2073	3206	4574	6096	7448
1233	2087	3211	4582	6111	7484
1237	2088	3216	4592	6123	7490
1303	2116	3286	4603	6156	7492
1321	2124	3288	4615	6159	7502
1330	2132	3299	4666	6165	7503
1335	2160	3337	4688	6209	7547
1342	2184	3362	4690	6213	7548
1364					

New-York, May 27, 1895. Drawing No. 17.
JOHN S. KENNEDY, } Trustees.
J. A. ROOSEVELT, }

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF
Washington and Idaho Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds and Oregon Railway Extensions Company First Mortgage Bonds.

Whereas, The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company has made default in the payment of interest upon its collateral trust bonds dated 2d September, 1889, and secured by its collateral trust mortgage bearing the same date.

Now, therefore, under and in pursuance of the power conferred upon it by the said mortgage, and for breach of the conditions thereof, the American Loan and Trust Company, as trustee under the said mortgage, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder or bidders, on Thursday, the 27th day of June, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at the auction stand of James Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, the following trust securities held by it under the said mortgage, to wit:

Lot 1.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Washington and Idaho Railroad Company, to the amount of $4,200,000, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

Lot 2.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Oregon Railway Extensions Company to the amount of $1,511,580, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September in each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

The terms of sale may be examined on and after 11th June, 1895, at the office of the undersigned trustee, in the City of Boston, or at the office of the State Trust Company, No. 36 Wall Street, New-York City.

Dated New-York, May 27, 1895.

THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.

MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby adjourned to Thursday, the 25th day of July, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, June 27, 1895.

THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.

MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, the 29th day of August, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, July 25, 1895.

THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.

MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.

Ten-Forty Adjustment Mortgage Bonds,
DATED OCTOBER 2, 1884.

Referring to the advertisement of the Louisville and Nashville R. R. Co., dated Aug. 1, 1895, calling in for payment the entire issue of the above bonds on the first day of February, 1896, the undersigned give notice that they are prepared to purchase such bonds in anticipation of payment by the company at a price equal to their redemption value on that date, less a discount of 8 per cent. per annum.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
23 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Financial.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.
DEPOSITS OF THE

Seconds, Thirds and Consols

should be promptly made with

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,

in exchange for its negotiable certificates.

UNITED ACTION by these **THREE CLASSES OF MAIN-LINE BONDHOLDERS** results in such a control of the property as secures to them the best attainable results, **DUE REGARD BEING GIVEN TO THEIR RESPECTIVE LEGAL POSITIONS AND PRIORITIES.**

Under the agreement for deposit the committee may, in its discretion, terminate the period for deposits without notice, and impose exceptional terms for deposits thereafter.

EDWARD D. ADAMS, Chairman,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN C. BULLITT,
CHARLES H. GODFREY,
J. D. PROBST,
JAMES STILLMAN,
ERNST THALMANN,
Reorganization Committee.
A. MARCUS, Secretary.
Mills Building, New-York City, March 1, 1895.

LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE AND ST. LOUIS CONSOLIDATED RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice to Holders of Consolidated Five Per Cent. Bonds.

Under the Bondholders' Agreement, dated May 1, 1895, a large number of the bonds having been deposited with the NEW-YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, the undersigned intend to apply to have the negotiable Trust Certificates issued by the said trust company listed upon the New-York Stock Exchange. Holders of bonds who have not already deposited them under the said agreement are requested to make such deposit without further delay, as it is extremely important that all the bonds should be properly represented in the foreclosure proceedings now pending and in any reorganization that may be effected.

Pursuant to the terms of the Bondholders' Agreement, the undersigned have decided to limit the time within which the bonds may be deposited without penalty to Aug. 20, 1895.

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
JAMES STILLMAN,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
WILLIAM H. PAYNE,
MAYER LEHMAN,
} Committee.

SHEARMAN & STERLING, Counsel.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary, 46 Wall St.

THE MONETARY TRUST,

50 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

UNDERWRITING SYNDICATES.—The Monetary Trust is prepared to represent its clients in the underwriting syndicates of reorganized railroads. No other investments during the next two years will return as large profits from a basis of comparative safety. The hundreds of millions represented in those properties are not a total loss.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO MUNICIPAL BONDS and other approved securities will be undertaken by The Monetary Trust for the benefit of its clients. This institution was not established simply as a commission agent in listed securities, but rather to engage in financial transactions usually undertaken by private bankers with a view to giving its clients the entire benefits resulting therefrom, save simple commissions, which will vary with the nature of the transactions.

FRANCIS D. CARLEY, President.

Equitable Gas Co's Stock.
Trow Directory Pfd. Stock.
Third Ave. R. R. Co.'s Stock.
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Script '95.
Michigan Peninsular Car Co.'s Com. Stock.
42nd St., Man. & St. N. Av. R. R. Bonds.
BOUGHT BY
TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 8 BROAD ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Meetings and Elections.

THE BANK OF AMERICA,
44 and 46 Wall Street,
New-York, July 30, 1895.

To the Stockholders of The Bank of America, and to Each of Them:

Take notice that, pursuant to Section 45 of the Stock Corporation Law of the State of New-York, you and each of you are hereby notified that a meeting of the Stockholders of The Bank of America, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New-York, will be held at the office of the Bank, Nos. 44 and 46 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on the seventh day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, at one o'clock P. M. of that day, for the purpose of determining whether the Capital Stock of said Bank shall be reduced from the present amount thereof, to wit, three millions of dollars, to one million five hundred thousand dollars, the proposed decrease being one million five hundred thousand dollars from the amount of the present Capital Stock.

WILLIAM H. PERKINS,
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
SAMUEL THORNE,
GEORGE A. CROCKER,
DAVID S. EGLESTON,
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES,
GEORGE G. HAVEN,
JAMES N. JARVIE,
DANIEL S. PRATT,
} A majority of the Directors of the above-named corporation.

NEW-YORK, SUSQUEHANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 26 Cortlandt St.
New-York, August 5th, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, New-Jersey, on Thursday, September 5th, 1895. The polls will open at 11 o'clock A. M. and continue open for one hour. The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. August 15th, and reopen at 10 A. M. September 6th.

WM. G. McCORMICK,
Assistant Secretary.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for transaction of any other business of the company, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock noon, of SATURDAY, Sept. 21, 1895.

The transfer books will be closed on Monday, the 26th of August, 1895, and reopened on the 23d of September next.

JAMES M. McKINLAY,
Assistant Secretary.

Dividends.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
59 Broadway, New-York, Aug. 14, 1895.

The transfer books of this company will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., Aug. 16, to the morning of Sept. 4.

W. L. HUBBELL, Treasurer.

Copartnership Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership heretofore existing between us, the undersigned, under the firm name or style of GEORGE E. CALLENDER & CO., carrying on business as paper merchants in New-York, N. Y., has been dissolved by mutual consent, as and from the first day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five. All debts due to and owing by said late firm will be received and paid by the said GEORGE E. CALLENDER, at the Vanderbilt Building, corner of Nassau and Beekman Sts., New-York, N. Y.

Dated New-York, Aug. 1, 1895.

GEORGE E. CALLENDER.
CHARLES E. CALLENDER.

How They Kill Dogs in Pensacola.

From The Jacksonville (Fla.) Citizen.

Pensacola has adopted electricity as a means of killing the hundreds of worthless dogs found at large on the streets. The executioner wets the victim and places an electric wire around its neck. A live wire is then brought into contact with a dead one, and the animal immediately, and evidently painlessly, breathes its last. At a test a few days ago fifteen dogs were killed within an equal number of minutes.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Union District Messenger Company of Brooklyn; capital, $12,000. Directors—Simon E. Ostrom, T. F. Livingston, Emanuel Newman, and others of Brooklyn.

The Cortland Forging Company, to manufacture carriage forgings and hardware in Cortland; capital, $100,000. Directors—David F. Wallace, J. H. Wallace, C. L. Kinney, E. E. Mellon, and B. F. Taylor of Cortland.

The Mattituck Steamboat Company of New-York City, to operate freight and passenger steamboats on Long Island Sound and the East River; capital, $50,000. Directors—L. Burhan, G. D. Corsseman, T. H. Franklin of New-York City, and others.

The New-York and Buffalo Land Company of New-York City; capital, $15,000. Directors—G. B. Wightman, H. F. Sawyer, D. Rosenthal, and others of New-York City.

The Seneca Falls Butter and Cheese Company; capital, $3,200. Directors—H. M. Lay, T. C. Gray, L. F. Crowell, and others of Seneca Falls.

Three Kinds of Boys.

From The Chautauqua Assembly Herald.

President W. R. Harper of the University of Chicago spoke before the Boys' Club in the gymnasium. He said: "There are three kinds of men, and this applies equally to boys. First, the man who, as a boy, thought he knew everything and refused to be taught by any one. He has grown up to be a thoroughly unpleasant member of society, arrogant, ignorant, useless. Then there is the uncertain, inconstant boy, forever changing, forever dissatisfied. He becomes the purposeless, vacillating man. And lastly, is the heedful, obedient boy, who tries to get some good out of everything and to find out what God intended him to do. He grows to be the useful, strong man, full of noble purpose and caution.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Aug. 17 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Normannia, via Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg.

SATURDAY.—At 8:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Germany, per steamship Fulda, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe via Southampton and Bremen must be directed "per Fulda;") at 8:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre; at 9:30 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown; at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Island, (letters must be directed "per Island;") at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam;") at 12 M for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM for Santiago, Greytown, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez, per steamship Spero, (letters must be directed "per Spero";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Niagara; at 2 PM (supplementary 2:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Elliott.

FRIDAY.—At 10 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Carib Prince, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters must be directed "per Carib Prince";) at 11 AM for Inagua, Port de Paix, Petit Goave, and Aux-Cayes, per steamship Schleswig.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Victoria, per steamship Cuvier, from Baltimore, (letters for other parts of Brazil and La Plata Countries via Pernambuco and Rio Janeiro must be directed "per Cuvier";) at 9 AM for Brazil, per steamship Leibnitz, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Leibnitz";) at 9 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship J. W. Taylor; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Costa Rica, via Limon, and for Greytown, per steamship Alisa; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpan, and Tuxtepec, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seneca.")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. *17 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 18 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Sept. *8 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Aug. *19 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 21 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except for West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Aug. 17 and up to Sept. *9 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

AUGUST VACATIONS.

SPEND PART OF IT ON THE SEA.

Short, cool, and delightful sea trips in Magnificent Steamers of

OLD DOMINION LINE

Stop at **Old Point Comfort** or **Virginia Beach,** on the sea, or go to Mountain Springs and resorts of the **Blue Ridge** and **Alleghany Mountains.** Inexpensive through tickets, including meals and stateroom accommodations on steamers.

Send for copy of "Pilot," containing full information.

OLD DOMINION S. S. COMPANY,
Pier 26 North River, New-York.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Prest. & Traffic Mgr.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Lucania, Aug. 17, 1 P.M. | Umbria, Sept. 7, 8 A. M.
Etruria, Aug. 24, 8 A.M. | Lucania, Sept. 14, 1 P.M.
Campania, Aug. 31, 1 P.M. | Etruria, Sept. 21, 8 A.M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St. Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45. Excursion rates. Steerage and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Majestic, Aug. 21, 6 A.M. | Majestic, Sept. 18 4 PM
Germanic, Aug. 28, noon | Germanic, S. 25, 11:30AM
Teutonic, Sept. 4, 6 A.M. | Teutonic, Oct. 2, 4 P.M.
Britannic Sept. 11, 10AM | Britannic, Oct. 9, 9 A.M.

No Cotton Carried by Passenger steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON, Mohawk, Aug. 17.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot West 29th St.

NETHERLANDS LINE,
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.

SS Maasdam.....Saturday, Aug. 17
SS Werkendam.....Tuesday, Aug. 20
First cabin, $45, $55; second cabin, $36; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass. Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA NORMANDIE, Pilrot..Wed., Aug. 14, noon
LA TOURAINE, Santelli,....Sat., Aug. 17, noon
Parlor-cars and buffet smoking cars attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

BELGIC.....Aug. 24, 3 P. M.
PERU.....Sept. 3, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 12, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.....Sept. 21, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.....Oct. 1, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Florida and Southwest. Jacksonville and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.
IROQUOIS.....Friday, Aug. 16
ALGONQUIN.....Tuesday, Aug. 20
SEMINOLE.....Friday, Aug. 23
Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jack., Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 B'way, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.

Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. Hasbagen, E. A. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
S.F.& W.Ry, 261 B'way. W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt.
R. L. Walker, Agt. J. L. Adams, G. P. A.
O. S.S.Co., N.Pier 35 N.R. S.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. &P. A.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, (via JAMES RIVER,) Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays, 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100. Fulda, Sat., Aug. 17, M. Saale, Sat., Aug. 31, 8 AM
Spree, Tu., Aug. 20, 6 AM | Aller, Tu., Sept. 3, 9 AM
Ems, Sat., Aug. 24, 9 AM | Trave, Sat., Sept. 7, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., Aug. 27, 9 AM | Lahn, Tu., Sept. 10, 8 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.

KaiserW.II., Aug. 24, 9 AM | Saale, Sat., Sept. 28, M
*Werra, Sat., Sep. 7, 10 AM | Werra, Sat., Oct. 12, 10 AM
*These steamers touch at NAPLES.

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Cherbourg, (Paris,) Southampton, (London,) & Hamburg. Holding the record for fastest time on this route.
Norm'nia, Au. 15, 11 AM | Norm'nia, Sept. 12, 11 AM
F. B'marck, Au. 22, 11 AM | F. B'marck, Sep. 19, 11AM
Columbia, Aug. 29, 11 AM | Columbia, Sept. 26, 11 AM
A. Victoria, Sep. 5, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Oct. 3, 9 AM
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 & $50.

DIRECT ROUTE TO **Paris,** WITHOUT CHANNEL CROSSING

Passengers conveyed from Cherbourg to Paris by special train (6½ hours) FREE OF CHARGE.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE,

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. C

ANOTHER BRIDGE OFFER

The East River Company Presents an Alternative Proposition.

ITS CHARTER IS HELD TO BE VALID

Its Price $125,000 and Right to Run Trains, or $250,000 Without Right—The Offers Only Slightly Changed.

The Executive Committee of the New East River Bridge Commission had a secret session yesterday in its rooms in the Emigrant Savings Bank Building. A number of persons who were interested in the work of the commission were gathered in the outer office, waiting for the open session, although that there would be one was not assured. Edward Lauterbach and Messrs. Uhlman and Cornell of the East River Bridge Company were among the number.

They have a proposition before the commission to buy from the company the rights under the franchise for $125,000. This, it is claimed, is the actual cost of surveys, &c. This proposition contains the proposal that the company be allowed to run trains over the bridge.

The commission had asked for an alternative proposition which did not include the right to run trains on the bridge. When the doors were opened at 3 P. M. it was announced that Mr. Uhlman had sent two propositions.

Secretary Sherry announced that an investigation had been made, and that the East River Bridge Company has a valid charter which the commission must consider. Mr. Sperry then read the propositions. The first is in effect the same as the one made to sell out for $125,000. The alternative proposition is to sell for $250,000, with less privileges than in the first proposition. When these had been read, President Baird asked whether any one wanted to speak on the subject, and Stephen M. Hoyl said he had a great deal to say. He started by saying that he was going away next week and wanted the consideration of the proposition put off until Sept. 1. Mr. Baird said that this was out of the question.

"These people have rights, and we must respect them," he declared. "We want to start to build a bridge in one way or the other, and, if we cannot purchase, we must go on another tack." Then Mr. Hoyl resumed:

"I contend that the cities can build the bridge where they choose. If those people think they can go into the back yard of a tenement and turn up a few shovelfuls of sand and call that building a bridge, I think we can show them differently.

"We don't propose to be blackmailed for $250,000, or any other sum, and we think it wrong to put the cities under any such blackmail."

Mr. Baird then said that the commission would only build a bridge. They had no right to grant any privileges.

"If that is the case," said Mr. Hoyl, "I have nothing further to say. One of these propositions contains a request for such privileges, and the second one is dependent on the first. If the commission cannot grant privileges, then there is no use of my wasting my time here."

"That's right," said Mr. Baird. "I think we can get along very well without you." There were no other speakers, and the commission again went into secret session.

The following are the propositions which were submitted to the commission:

Office of the East River Bridge Company,
29 Broadway, New-York, Aug. 14, 1895.
To the Honorable the Commissioners of the East River Bridge, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, New-York:

Gentlemen: In conformity with the request of your Chairman to amplify our offer of July 15, 1895, and, in addition to the rate, to offer an alternative proposition, we respectfully submit two distinct propositions—1, the more detailed offer, and, 2, an alternative offer.

Reference will be made hereafter to Bridge No. 1 and Bridge No. 2. Bridge No. 1 will mean the Eastern District or northerly bridge, located within the lines authorized by Section 12 of the act of 1892, which lines are substantially the same as those described in the act of 1895, under which you are proceeding. Bridge No. 2 will mean the southerly bridge, authorized to be constructed by the East River Bridge Company under Section 16 of the act of 1892.

While there is no intention on the part of the East River Bridge Company to transfer or offer to the Commissioners any of its rights to construct Bridge No. 2, it will nevertheless be necessary to make reference to that bridge, since the company derives its right to construct the same from the same statute as that affecting Bridge No. 1, and since the propositions herein submitted have reference to the operating of trains from Bridge No. 2 over Commissioners' bridge and its approaches.

Proposition No. 1—The East River Bridge Company offers to sell and transfer to the Commissioners all its right, title, interest, and power to construct Bridge No. 1, such sale to include all documents, plans, and consents, and all property in its possession, except its corporate interest, its real estate and, its cash, and except all its minute books and records of its organization and proceedings as a corporation, of which, however, copies will be furnished; the understanding to include also the right to construct all approaches to the same, including the proposed approach for vehicles and pedestrians, at or near Sheriff and Grand Streets, in the City of New-York; the sale shall be also subject to the understanding that the company may have to extend an approach or elevated railroad west of the Bowery, through Spring Street and West Street.

For this the company will receive the sum of $125,000. This sale and transfer will be made upon the following conditions, however:

The bridge to be constructed by the Commissioners shall possess the feature of a railroad approach in New-York, extending generally in a westwardly direction, at least as far as to and across the Bowery; a railroad station shall be provided near the entrance, intended for pedestrians and vehicles, on the New-York side, and at least two additional railroad stations shall be provided on the New-York approach, one at Allen Street and the other at the Bowery, in such manner that transfer to and from such approach can be made with the Second and Third Avenue lines of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company.

In addition to the entrance for vehicles and pedestrians on the Brooklyn end of the bridge, an elevated approach shall be constructed so as to make grade connection with the Brooklyn elevated railroad, now operated on Broadway, Brooklyn, in such a manner that the trains of the Brooklyn elevated railroad may be continuously operated across the bridge and its approaches in New-York, to the Bowery or beyond, if the approach be extended.

On the New-York side the bridge and railroad approach shall be so constructed as to permit of tactile grade connections with elevated trains crossing Bridge No. 2, so that these trains may be operated along the approach of the Commissioners' Bridge and across the bridge itself.

For the use by the train crossing Bridge No. 2, the company has the right to make such compensation by way of toll or otherwise as shall be fixed by the authorities having control of the bridge.

The Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company is to have independent connection by means of an approach in Brooklyn with the railway tracks of the bridge and its approach, and shall have the right to operate its trains upon such tracks and across said bridge and approach.

Other elevated railroads may also be permitted to cross the said bridge. A local railway like the one now operated on the existing public bridge may likewise be operated over the same tracks. The privilege to cross the bridge may also be extended to street surface corporations, but not upon the same tracks as those used by the elevated or local bridge railroad. No right to cross said bridge shall be granted to any railroad on terms more favorable in any respect than those accorded to the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company.

The Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company will stipulate that it will at no time hereafter charge a rate of fare to exceed 5 cents per passenger for transportation over all the routes of the company as well as over the Commissioners' Bridge and its approach, and vice versa, unless compensation shall be demanded by the bridge authorities for the use of the tracks on said bridge and its approach, in which event the company will increase its fare for through trips, service based on the amount of toll fixed. The railroad company is to furnish its own rolling stock and motive power, and man its own trains, and the operation of its trains, while on the bridge, and the approach is not to be subject to the rules with the operation of any other trains that might be operated thereon, the railroad company to assume all liability to persons or property for any careless or negligent operation of its trains across the bridge.

Where reference has been made to the privileges to be accorded to and obligations to be assumed by the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company, this offer is made with the understanding that the assent of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company thereto will be secured by the East River Bridge Company and that the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company will become a party to any contract that may be made under this proposition.

Proposition 2.—The East River Bridge Company will sell and transfer to the Commissioners all the right, title, interest, power, property, and choses as set forth in Proposition 1, for the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, ($250,000,) provided the construction of the bridge and its approaches be in all respects as set forth in Proposition 1, but not requiring it as a condition precedent, nor making it obligatory as a condition subsequent, that any agreement be entered into with the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company of any nature whatsoever, but including, in any event, an agreement with the East River Bridge Company for the operation of trains crossing Bridge No. 2, as set forth in Proposition 1, and provided further that the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company shall, at all times, be entitled to equal privileges upon the same terms that may be accorded to any other railroad.

In the event of the acceptance of either of the propositions herein submitted, the East River Bridge Company will reserve for a period of six months the real estate in New-York and Brooklyn mentioned in the communication of July 10, 1895, to afford the Commissioners an opportunity of acquiring the said property at its actual cost, if they so desire. Respectfully,

EAST RIVER BRIDGE COMPANY,
By FREDERICK UHLMAN, President.

The following opinions were also submitted:

New-York, Aug. 13, 1895.
To the Commissioners of the New East River Bridge:

Gentlemen: The undersigned have carefully examined the questions put by you on Aug. 8, 1895, and respectfully submit the following opinion:

First—The charter of the present East River Bridge Company, Chapter 101 of the Laws of 1892, is, in our opinion, a Constitutional law, and gave the corporation to be formed under it the right of constructing a bridge across the East River between a point at or near Broadway, in the City of Brooklyn, and a point or place between Delancey and Rivington Streets, in the City of New-York, with all necessary approaches thereto.

We have examined the records and proceedings of the East River Bridge Company, from its organization to this time, and we are of opinion that the right so acquired by the charter has not been forfeited or lost, and that the East River Bridge Company now has the right and authority to build such bridge, together with the right, under Chapter 225 of the Laws of 1893, to lay tracks and operate a railroad upon such bridge, and under their charter the said company, through its Board of Directors, has power to fix the rates of toll for the use of the bridge, such rates not to exceed the rates for like service on the existing New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, as the same prevailed on the 1st day of January, 1891, so far as such rates prevailed on that day, and with power to fix rates for service not provided for in the rates of that bridge on that day.

And in respect to the rights which that company has for which they may properly demand compensation in the event of the Commissioners of the new East River Bridge interfering with the same, we think they have the following:

First—The right of franchise to build the bridge and derive profits from its use under the restriction in respect to tolls above referred to.

This is the chief and principal thing which the East River Bridge Company has to sell, and which the commission is authorized, with the consent of the Mayors and Controllers of the two cities, to buy under the fifth section of the act under which this commission was established.

As before explained by us, this right is not an exclusive right to bridge the East River, nor a right which will be interfered with in any way by the construction of a bridge by this commission, provided that the bridge to be built by this commission does not in any way interfere with or prevent the building of a bridge by said corporation under its charter and upon the plans adopted by it.

Second—The commission is also authorized to purchase with the franchise or right of the corporation to build such bridge the existing right of the corporation to operate a railroad across said bridge, and these rights to build a bridge and derive profits from its operation and to run a railroad upon it are rights the value of which must depend in a large degree upon the prospects of profits which would or could be derived from the use of the bridge, as well as upon what it would cost the corporation to build the bridge. The prospect of profits might be affected by the possibility of the company making favorable arrangements with existing railroad companies. The twenty-first section of their charter provides that, in case the gross earnings of the bridge shall exceed an average of $4,000 per day, during a period of six months, the company shall thereafter annually pay 1 per cent. of its gross earnings from the bridge or its approaches into the Treasuries of the two cities, and a like amount for every multiple of $4,000 per day of its average gross earnings.

While it is impossible, perhaps, to estimate even with approximate certainty the value of such a franchise, the commission would, in our judgment, be justified in treating this franchise as a property right of substantial value.

Third—The company also offers all its plans, surveys, and maps, which it has had prepared by careful engineers and surveyors, both with reference to the details of construction to the bridge and with a view to facilitating the acquisition or condemnation of property required for the bridge and its approaches. How far the acquiring of these plans, surveys, and maps would facilitate the work of the commission depends in a large degree upon whether or not the commission should adopt a general plan or substantially the general plan in respect to determining and the route of the bridge adopted by the East River Bridge Company. If it should do so, in our opinion, these plans, charts, maps, and surveys would be of considerable pecuniary value, as well as save time in the accomplishment of the work of the commission. The value of the plans of the construction of the bridge in its details may also be of value to your chief engineer, but to what extent we express no opinion.

In case the plan of the East River Bridge Company is adopted substantially, without change in respect to the location of the piers, or the height of the bridge, or its general method of construction, we think that the authorization to build the bridge given by the Secretary of War would be of some value. If there is any deviation in any of the particulars above referred to from the plans of the East River Bridge Company in respect to this bridge, the authorization of the Secretary of War would have no value, and in any event we shall advise as matter of precaution in case of the purchase by the Commissioners of the rights of the East River Bridge Company, in respect to this bridge, an application to the Secretary of War to confirm to the cities the authorization given to the company.

So far as we are aware, the foregoing are all the things for which the East River Bridge Company can demand compensation in case the Commissioners under the fifth section of the act shall purchase the franchise of the company and build the bridge. We think that the company cannot claim compensation for any service that it may have rendered in the procuring of acts of Congress or permits of the Board, authorities or property owners to the building of the cities or property owners to the building of the elevated railroad in lieu of the approaches to the said bridge.

We omit any reference to the real estate and money which were included in the preliminary offer of the corporation because we understand that these things are omitted in their revised proposition.

Second—In our opinion there is no law which would prevent Mr. C. C. Martin, Engineer and General Superintendent of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, from serving as consulting engineer of the new bridge and receiving compensation therefor. Under neither employment is he an officer of the city within the meaning of those provisions of law which forbid dual employment or compensation for dual employment. We are, very respectfully, yours,

WILLIAM G. CHOATE.

H. C. M. Ingraham presented an opinion in which he concurred with that of Mr. Choate. The Commissioners will meet again next Wednesday at 2 P. M.

A RECEIVER FOR FRANK A. BARNABY

J. W. Thompson to Have Him Examined in Supplementary Proceedings.

Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday appointed James P. Philip receiver in supplementary proceedings for Frank A. Barnaby of 201 Montague Street, Brooklyn, on the application of J. Walter Thompson, who received a judgment against Barnaby for $2,033.

Mr. Barnaby was in the real estate business for several years. He is now manager of the Knickerbocker Steamboat Company, and receives $6,000 a year.

He is married to the sister of Daniel F. Lewis, President of the Long Island Traction Company. When the traction stock was booming he became a large operator in it, and became indebted to Cyrus E. Staples & Co. to the extent of $50,000, which amount he still owes.

Mr. Barnaby sold his real estate business for $7,500. In the proceedings brought by Thompson against him, he declared that he had no assets. It is alleged that several months ago Mr. Barnaby transferred a one-third interest in 443 lots in the Thirtieth Ward to Daniel F. Lewis. This interest was worth $17,500. He also transferred, it is said, some mortgages, notes, and other property to his wife.

The Republic of Jones.

From The Washington Post.

"There was a Government in existence within the limits of my State during the late war that I find no mention of in the histories," said Mr. F. M. Holden of Mississippi. "In the early days of secession the County of Jones, through its leading citizens, withdrew from the Confederacy, declared themselves a free and independent people, organized a Government, adopted a Constitution modeled after that of the United States, called this new Government 'the Republic of Jones,' elected a President, and a full quota of officials, and refused to furnish men or money to the Southern cause. On the approach of Confederate troops they would retreat to the swamps and other inaccessible places, and remain in hiding till the danger had passed. They kept up this queer attitude of hostility to their own brethren, so far as I am informed, to the close of the war, but the Republic of Jones passed out of the memory of men with the event of Appomattox, and the mention of it now in that locality is only a cause for smiles."

The South's the Place for the Negro.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Star.

There is evidence in abundance to prove that when the American negro leaves this country to settle in another he is morally certain to render his condition much worse than it is here. With all that has been said, either falsely of with truth, about the abridgment of the negro's rights in the South, he is really better off there than anywhere else. He finds there a healthful and congenial environment, occupation which is well fitted to his peculiar capabilities, a fruitful soil, a hospitable climate, and plenty to eat and wear. As for his civil and political rights, that is something which will work out all right in the end, and he is giving himself less trouble about it than the political agitators who assume to be his especial guardians.

HE USED THE GOVERNMENT'S COAL

Col. Forney's Defense Is that He Followed Precedent—Push Cart Accounted for —Can Opener Lost.

The Naval Court of Inquiry, which has been convened at the New-York Navy Yard to investigate allegations against Col. James Forney, while that officer was on duty at that post, resumed its labors yesterday.

Broadly outlined, the scope of the inquiry is to ascertain how much coal there was on hand when Col. Forney was detached, how much had been expended during his period of office and whether any of it had been used to heat his quarters in the yard.

There were, in addition, two other matters to be inquired into. One related to certain articles reported to have been missing. The list included a push cart, one can opener, a coal scuttle, sundry pillow cases and sheets and sundry pieces of furniture.

The third matter under investigation concerned a defective chimney and the correspondence it brought about. That has been explained and dismissed as trivial.

It appears that the others are none the less inconsequent. The sergeants who had been in charge of property testified yesterday, and, with an unimportant exception, all of the missing articles were accounted for, even to the push cart and can opener. Through a clerical error, the push cart had lost its identity in a dump cart, and that was on hand and available as a witness if called as such. Sergeant Knelp testified that the can-opener had been lost and to save time the Judge Advocate conceded that Col. Forney had not taken it. It was further shown that thirty China cups had been broken by the men using them and had been marked "expended" on the returns.

The whole case has thus simmered down to the question of coal. It was admitted by the defense that two tons of coal, in excess of allowance, had been expended during the two years. When Col. Forney was detached there should have been sixty tons of coal turned over to his successor. Upon Col. Forney's request, Passed Assistant Engineer Hall estimated the quantity of coal there was in the bin. His estimate placed the amount between fifty and fifty-five tons. Nine days after Col. Forney had been detached, Lieut. T. N. Wood of the Marines, measured the heap and reported that it contained twenty-four tons. That, counting off the coal that had been expended in the meantime, left a shortage of fifteen tons.

Such, in brief, were the facts brought out during yesterday's session. Concerning the use of Government coal in Col. Forney's quarters, Capt. Mercer, who was called as a witness, testified that the practice of using Government coal to heat the quarters of the commanding officer had been established many years ago. A similar practice prevailed at all other yards. In other yards the quarters were supplied with steam heat, but the Government paid for the fuel. The difference was that in the Brooklyn quarters, there were no steam heaters, and coal was used in grates and stoves.

The court will probably finish its labors to-day. The officers composing it have listened with a commendable degree of patience to tiresome testimony, nearly all of which was as unimportant as the case itself. Summed up it has so far shown that Col. Forney exceeded by a small margin the regulation allowance of coal, and that he is unable to account for a tattered follo of trumpet music known as the National air, and a sheet of iron used for stopping bullets in target practice.

Seven pieces of furniture are alleged to be missing. Their whereabouts will be enquired into to-day.

EXCISE MEASURES IN CHICAGO

MAYOR SWIFT TELLS HOW THE LAW WAS ENFORCED.

Liquor Dealers Were Treated Impartially and Almost to a Unit Obeyed the Provisions of the Ordinance.

"Our liquor dealers were early a unit in obeying the excise ordinance when it was enforced and when they understood that all were to be treated alike."

This summary of the excise situation when the change came in the administration of municipal affairs at Chicago was made yesterday by Mayor George B. Swift, who is a guest at the Holland House, and will, in a brief stay in the city, interest himself in our methods of local government. Mayor Swift is on his way to Maine for a vacation, and may, on his return, again pass a few days here.

"We had," he continued, "less trouble than was expected with the excise question. We have between 6,000 and 7,000 saloons. The big brewers own nearly all of them, and when they approved of the plan to close all saloons at midnight, there was no opposition that could not be easily overcome, and the municipal ordinance, although in conflict with State law in some respects, was uniformly enforced.

"We did not herald our intentions, but began by notifying the saloon keepers that all would be fairly dealt with, and that no discrimination would be tolerated, but that their places must be closed at midnight, and that those who trafficked surreptitiously might expect severe treatment in justice to the law-abiding. Our greatest trouble was with the 'dives,' the resorts of thieves and where the unwary were drugged and robbed. These we did away with in sharp order.

"Chicago's Sunday is wet, but the saloons are required to have front entrances closed and windows shaded. Obedience has been the rule. Our success has been due to the absolute impartiality with which the ordinance has been enforced. Had there been even a rumor of discrimination, there would have been a suspicion of dickering or corruption, which would have seriously hampered us.

"Statistics of the results of the new way of dealing with the liquor question encourage us. We derived them largely from the police court newspaper reporters, who may be considered both expert and trustworthy. I am convinced from the figures that there has been a change for the better. Crimes of violence and theft decreased at once, and are now rare."

Mayor Swift, in talking of Chicago as compared with New-York, said that he visited the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen yesterday while the City Fathers were in session, and found them an orderly body, half the number of the Chicago board. He had not yet studied our finances, except to learn that our debt, $110,000,000, is more than $93,000,000 greater than that of Chicago, which is kept within legal limits.

As to politics, Mr. Swift believed that Chicago was Republican on National issues; otherwise its politics was uncertain. Carter Harrison had 20,000 majority, and next year the vote was 10,000 the other way. Mr. Swift's majority was 40,000. The Socialistic vote is so small a factor now as to be unimportant, and, in the opinion of the Mayor, the school question is not now an important one. As to the next Presidential campaign, Illinois would support McKinley, Allison, or Harrison.

NOT ALL THE WARRANTS SERVED

They Had Been Obtained, It Was Said, by Parkhurst Agents.

It was learned yesterday that agents of the Parkhurst society had obtained nine warrants on the previous day for disorderly house proprietors in the Fifteenth Precinct. The only one of these warrants that they succeeded in executing was one against Mrs. Mathilda Rue, who was arrested yesterday morning and held for trial in $500 by Magistrate Brann.

The warrants seem to have been issued in a peculiar manner. They were not given to court officers, as is customary, or to the police of the precinct, but to the agents of the Parkhurst society, who took them and told Sergt. Van Vreedenbergh of the court squad to have four of his men meet them at certain street corners in the Fifteenth Precinct at a certain hour Tuesday night.

The police, it is said, carried out this programme, but only one of the persons mentioned in the warrants was captured. All the other houses were, it is said, closed, and had every appearance of having been closed for some time.

Four of the warrants were returned to court unsatisfied. Magistrate Brann, when asked about the matter by a reporter, said he had no knowledge of what had become of the warrants after they left his hands.

David B. Hill Club Excursion.

The David B. Hill Club of Harlem went on its annual excursion yesterday morning to Roton Point Grove, on Long Island Sound. Over 200 members marched from the clubhouse, 239 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, to the foot of East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, where they boarded the Iron Steamboat Sirius at 9:30 o'clock. Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment Band led the march and furnished the music on board the boat.

BROCKWAY'S TRIAL BEGUN

Oilcloth Important in Evidence Against the Old Forger.

CHIEF HAZEN'S TWO PIECES OF IT

One Found in Brockway's Room Matches an Apron Found in the West Hoboken House—Case Continued.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 14.—When William C. Brockway, William E. Wagner, Sidney Smith, and Mrs. Libby L. Smith, arrested, charged by Chief William P. Hazen and his men with counterfeiting, were arraigned before United States Commissioner Isaac Romaine this morning, the Government was not ready to proceed. United States District Attorney John W. Beekman was not present. He had missed his train, and did not arrive until nearly noon. Then he said he had another case to attend to, and the hearing was adjourned until 1 o'clock.

The prisoners were again arraigned at that time. Mr. Beekman said he would ask for a postponement in the cases of Mrs. Smith and Wagner until next Tuesday. He was ready to proceed with the case against Brockway, but would probably be compelled to ask for an adjournment after presenting a part of his evidence. This arrangement was agreed to.

William P. Hazen, Chief of the Secret Service, testified that he knew Brockway, having made his acquaintance in 1877, when Brockway was in Sing Sing Prison. He next saw him Sunday night, Aug. 4, in New-York.

Chief Hazen said he had had the house 542 Ann Street, West Hoboken, under espionage for some time, The house was raided July 27, when the Chief made his first visit to the town, and Mrs. Smith, William E. Wagner, and Adolph Smith were arrested. The last named was not arraigned, and is probably Henry L. Smith, Mrs. Smith's son, who appeared as a witness.

Chief Hazen testified that they found in the house $532,000 in counterfeits, and also the plates from which the notes were printed. These purported to be issued by the Bank of Montreal, Canada. Some of the notes were for $100, some for $50, and the rest were of small denominations.

The Chief also found a small plate with a letter "C." This was used to put the "century" mark on bills of that denomination. Besides these he found the back plate of a United States gold certificate and $200,000 in printed certificates, which lacked only the seal and the number. The denomination was $500. The did not find the front plate. There was also a quantity of bond and fibre paper, and spools of silk.

When Brockway was arrested he had a five-hundred-dollar gold certificate and some small notes. The certificate is in the possession of Agent Baggs. Chief Hazen was about to describe it when ex-Judge William B. Guild objected. He said Mr. Baggs could produce the note.

Chief Hazen said he found at 542 Ann Street several bottles of acid and ink, and an oilcloth apron. Detective Burns, he said, had found a similar apron, cut from the same piece of oilcloth, in Brockway's rooms in New-York. He also found a ruling machine that cost $200.

The Chief was about to tell how he showed a picture of Brockway to Mrs. Smith, when ex-Judge Guild objected. He said they had a living picture of the man present.

Henry L. Smith, son of Mrs. Smith, testified that he knew Brockway by sight. He first saw him at 64 Third Avenue, New-York, and afterward at 542 Ann Street, West Hoboken. He saw Brockway only once and was not introduced to him. He did not know what Brockway was doing there.

William J. Burns, a Secret Service agent, testified that he assisted in raiding the house 542 Ann Street, and corroborated Chief Hazen's evidence. He identified Wagner and Mrs. Smith, but Brockway he had never seen before.

After waiting until 2:30 for the arrival of Agent Baggs, Commissioner Romaine adjourned the case until 11 A. M. Tuesday.

Working Boys' Brigade.

The Working Boys' Brigade, an organization of boys and young men whose ages range from fourteen to twenty-one years and who earn their own living, held a special meeting last night at 1,670 Second Avenue. It was decided to enlist recruits in all parts of the city. All boys who work for their living are eligible for membership. Companies will be formed in any district where a sufficient enrollment can be obtained. If the plan succeeds the brigade expects to hold regular military drills next Fall in one of the city armories. The brigade will hereafter meet every Wednesday evening.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Koster & Bial's.—A change of bill announced for Koster & Bial's new roof garden next week will contain many features more than ordinary interest. The principal features will include the first appearance at this house of Odell & Page, in an acrobatic skit entitled "Stage and Fun;" the Healeys, in a plantation sketch; the McNulty Sisters, in unique songs and dances, and the Dillon Brothers, in character and descriptive songs. Other new features will be the reappearance of the three Hawthorne Sisters, who scored quite a hit here during the earlier part of the Summer, and Imro Fox, a comic conjurer, well known as a New-York favorite. The retained features will be the last week of Marietta and Belloni, with their remarkable troupe of performing cockatoos; Conroy and Fox, Irish comedians; Clairesse Agnew, who made a big hit last week in her new song, entitled "Love a-Wheel," and who will produce for the first time on Monday night a song entitled "The Gay Tom-Tit," which is now being sung with great success in London, by Letty Lind, in the big production of "The Artist's Model"; J. W. Ransone, whose inimitable characterization, "The Ruler of New-York," still remains the big feature of the entertainment, and Dr. Leo Somer's Hungarian Gypsy orchestra.

—Digby Bell's New Operetta.—Digby Bell has secured Fredrick Miller's nautical opera called "Nancy Lee," and will present it in all the principal cities next season, opening in Baltimore at the Academy of Music, Oct. 7. The new opera was read to Mr. Bell and his managers, George C. Tyler and J. J. Rosenthal, last Sunday, and they at once closed a contract which will run away with the proposed revival of "Tar and Tartar." "Nancy Lee" is in three acts, with the scenes laid in Hampton Roads and the City of Portsmouth at the beginning of the rebellion. Mr. Bell will have the part of Gabe Swift, a provost marshal. Messrs. Tyler and Rosenthal are to give the new opera a special and elaborate production. Seventy people will be employed in the representation.

—At Manhattan Beach.—Sousa will play for the first time in America to-day, at his Manhattan Beach concerts, a collection of Gems from "The Artist's Model," the musical comedietta, by Jones, which is the rage in London now. He will also give a new march by Appel, called "Tally Ho," and repeat, at the request of many who did not have an opportunity to hear it at the first production, Ernest Bial's new march, "Colonel Sickles." "King Cotton" is also on the programme afternoon and night. The "Polonaise in Mask," by Carl Faust, arranged for concert band by Samuel Schaick, one of Mr. Sousa's corps, will be given, and the musical numbers will contain much that will be very interesting.

—Coming to Proctor's.—Miss Billie Barlow, the English comedienne, sails for New-York to-day to appear at the opening of Proctor's Pleasure Palace, Sept. 2; Messrs. Reed and Donaldson Brothers, who come from London to perform "Fun in the Zoo," at this theatre, are due on the New-York next Saturday. Maggie Cline makes her first appearance in continuous vaudeville in New-York, at Proctor's next week, together with Clara Beckwith, the sensational swimmer; Collins and Henshaw, Maud Harvey, Carr and Jordan, Lillian Green, Shayne and Worden, and others.

—"Alabama" in London.—Augustus Thomas's play when produced at the Garrick Theatre, London, will have the following cast: Capt. Davenport, E. S. Willard; Col. Moberley, John Mason; Squire Tucker, F. H. Tyler; Ramson Page, Bassett Roe; Lathrop, Cecil Crofton Armstrong, W. J. Lovell; Mrs. Page, Marion Terry; Mrs. Stockley, Kate Waketen; Atlanta, Nannie Craddock, and Carey, Agnes Miller, who will appear in her original part.

—Standard Theartre.—The company engaged to present "The Capitol," began rehearsals at the Standard Theatre on Monday last. Mr. Augustus Thomas, the author of the piece, is personally directing. The Standard will open its regular season on Monday, Sept. 9. Mr. Hill has very little to say regarding the production.

—The "Wicklow Postman."—The box office of the Fourteenth Street Theatre opens this morning for the sale of seats for the first week of Eugene O'Rourke and Battina Girard in "The Wicklow Postman."

—"Other People's Money."—Charles Dickson will begin his season at Hoyt's next Monday in "Other People's Money." The box office will open this morning for the sale of seats.

The Best Medium.

From Printers' Ink.

The best place to put an advertisement is in the paper that enjoys the confidence of the community.

FUMES ATTACK THE MONUMENT

Mr. Brookfield Would Move the Soldiers' Memorial in Calvary Cemetery—Plan to Unite Public Works Bureaus.

Commissioner of Public Works Brookfield reported at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment that the fumes from an ammonia factory near the southerly side of Calvary Cemetery were gradually destroying the bronze work on the Soldiers' Monument erected by the city in the cemetery. The fumes, he said, were eating pinholes into the monument, and he asked that it be removed to the northerly side of the cemetery. This, he estimated, would cost $1,550. The matter was referred to the Controller.

The following letter from Mr. Brookfield to the Mayor was also read at the meeting of the board:

It is my desire to consolidate the Bureau of Street Improvements with that of the Water Purveyor. At present the office of Superintendent of Street Improvement is vacant, the services of Mr. W. H. Dean having been dispensed with on the 1st inst., and the duties of the office now being performed by Stevenson Towle, our consulting engineer. I respectfully ask that the following resolution be passed by your board:

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Public Works be, and he hereby is, authorized to consolidate the Bureau for Grading, Flagging, Curbing, and Guttering Streets with the Bureau for Laying Water Pipes and the Construction and Repair of Sewers, Wells, and Hydrants, Paving and Repaving Streets, the chief officer of which is the Water Purveyor.

Superintendent Dean is contesting Commissioner Brookfield's right to remove him, and the plan to consolidate is said to have something to do with this suit. The resolution was referred to the Corporation Counsel.

REFUSED TO ISSUE A WARRANT

Men Were Seen Drinking in Schmitt's Place, but "Appearances Don't Go" with Justice Tighe.

Police Justice Tighe in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday refused to issue a warrant for the arrest of Valentine Schmitt and his bartender for violating the law in Schmitt's saloon, Fulton and High Streets, last Sunday.

Complaint was made at the Fulton Street Station. Roundsman Kiernan visited Schmitt's place and saw men standing at the bar drinking.

"Did you see the law violated, officer?" asked Justice Tighe.

"Well, I saw what appeared to be whisky and beer on the bar," the Roundsman replied.

"Appearances don't go here," said the Justice; "you can't make an affidavit on appearances. You must have facts."

"But Mr. Wilson, who represents a society, wants to have the arrest made," Roundsman Kiernan said.

"You go and tell Mr. Wilson," said Justice Tighe, "that I will not issue any warrant on supposition. I must have facts. A man may drink his own rum in his own place as long as he likes, but he must not sell after hours. Bring me evidence that he has violated the law in this way, and I'll issue a warrant."

INCREASED RESOURCES OF SAVINGS BANKS

Over $40,000,000 Greater Now than a Year Ago—Many More Depositors.

ALBANY, Aug. 14.—The savings banks of the State of New-York were richer in total resources July 1, 1895, than they were July 1, 1894, by $40,963,348. There are 126 savings banks in New-York State distributed in 32 counties. July 1 they contained money due depositors amounting to $669,266,016, which was greater by $38,321,867 than the same time in 1894. There was an additional number of open accounts this year of 50,894, swelling the total number of depositors to 1,654,427.

The surplus increased during the year from $90,281,474 to $92,742,722. While the deposits increased $22,552,317, from $1,716,057,482 in 1894 to $198,609,699 in 1895, the amount withdrawn by depositors fell off $26,832,074, from $210,439,274 in 1894 to $183,597,198 in 1895. The excess in deposits over withdrawals this year was $15,012,501. The principal figures are:

Counties.	Resources.	Due Depositors.	Surplus.	Expenses.
Albany	$41,587,567	$37,251,828	$4,274,701	$109,779
Broome	2,422,642	2,255,434	166,420	102,823
Cayuga	3,662,319	3,234,495	427,822	20,317
Chemung	76,045	75,977		2,587
Columbia	2,498,103	2,213,421	284,682	6,089
Cortland	1,101,386	1,021,326	80,028	6,642
Dutchess	11,315,180	10,069,436	1,229,102	26,724
Erie	37,249,622	32,229,928	5,019,695	169,113
Fulton	82,093	78,765	225	3,984
Greene	1,148,761	170,153	978,604	9,848
Jefferson	2,503,248	2,254,972	248,018	4,939
Kings	125,113,218	108,744,257	16,334,273	374,019
Madison	938,208	839,160	98,177	2,718
Monroe	31,107,950	27,504,765	3,370,822	118,458
Montgomery	703,197	674,735	28,561	1,901
New-York	417,487,813	366,418,592	51,069,352	1,103,845
Niagara	3,888,742	1,297,765	2,591,076	50,172
Oneida	9,485,822	7,535,822	1,577,069	93,097
Onondaga	20,752,363	18,457,823	2,275,533	29,074
Orange	10,033,111	8,947,241	1,085,870	26,559
Oswego	2,459,072	248,578	2,708,094	1,277
Putnam	262,436	232,569	29,867	15,275
Queens	3,576,572	3,147,592	429,070	18,237
Rensselaer	6,233,344	1,244,207	4,989,137	1,300
Richmond	1,251,889	1,061,156	190,733	11,432
Schenectady	1,788,320	1,655,109	133,211	1,631
Seneca	177,772	170,168	7,603	1,631
Suffolk	4,985,485	4,393,095	592,419	16,048
Tompkins	1,241,644	1,040,684	200,960	9,961
Ulster	6,749,345	6,149,424	599,920	29,677
Westchester	11,604,269	10,559,092	1,045,266	50,941
Total	$762,511,230	$669,266,016	$92,742,722	$2,309,167

THANKS FOR THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

The Force Praised for Its Work During the Temperance Convention.

Police Commissioner Roosevelt yesterday received the following from the Rev. A. P. Doyle, General Secretary of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America:

"The St. Paul's Temperance Guild, through me, wish to return their sincerest thanks for the very efficient service rendered by the Police Department at all our gatherings during the temperance convention of last week. Our police aid was prompt, courteous, abundant, and efficient.

"Our special thanks are due, through you, to Chief Inspector Conlin, the detachment at Carnegie Hall, under Capt. Haughey, and to the Central Detective Bureau, under Mr. S. O'Brien; also for service from same bureau of Messrs. William E. Donley, George J. Rogers, and Jeremiah O'Connell on the excursion up the Hudson on Saturday last; for the presence of a detachment of the Broadway squad at convention meetings; for service of Acting Captain Chapman at Columbus Hall in season and out of season.

"It has been one of the pleasures of the convention that things went along so smoothly; that large bodies were handled so quietly, and that in all there was not the slightest mishap. The thanks for it all is due to the efficiency of the Police Department."

SAMUEL GOMPERS SAILS FOR EUROPE

With P. J. McGuire He Will Attend the British Trades Union Congress.

Samuel Gompers, ex-President of the American Federation of Labor, and Patrick J. McGuire, its present Vice President, sailed yesterday on the American Line steamship Berlin for Europe.

They are fraternal delegates to the British Trades Union Congress, which will meet in Cardiff, Wales, on Labor Day. After attending that meeting they will visit the Industrial centres of Great Britain and the Continent.

The Immigration transport Rosa, having on board a brass band and a number of labor leaders, accompanied the Berlin as far as Bedlow's Island.

Among those at the steamship's pier to see the voyagers sail were Harry White of the Clothing Cutters' Union, J. B. Lennon, Treasurer of the American Federation; Daniel Harris, Mr. Dorfinger of Typographical Union No. 6, and Arbitration Commissioner Feeney.

How to Judge a Book.

From Notices et Extraits.

We

Thursday
August 15-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Three
Pages 13-14

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Only a Few Sales Reported by the Brokers —Details of the Various Offerings at Auction.

Messrs. Hellner & Wolf have purchased for S. Mehrbach the lot on the north side of Ninety-fourth street, 102 feet east of Third Avenue, 28 by 100 by 30 by irregular, and have sold the same at an advance to J. Farrell, who will improve by the erection of an apartment house.

Mr. Thomas C. Smith has sold for Mrs. C. T. Lappine the four-story brick livery stable, 167 East Eighty-fourth street, 24 by 102.2, at $22,000; and for Mrs. A. McGrory, at $32,000, the four-story brownstone dwelling, 237 East Fourteenth Street, 25.7 by 103.3. Mr. Smith has also, with Van Rensselaer, Martin & Ramsey, sold for Miss McClure of Boston, at $12,000, the three-story brownstone dwelling, 115 East Forty-sixth Street, 20 by 100.5.

The auction sales announced for yesterday were adjourned. For to-day the following sales are set down, to take place at 111 Broadway:

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, C. W. West, referee, 121 Willett Street, west side, 193.5 feet north of Stanton Street, 18.9 by 75, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $2,600.

By Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale, R. M. S. Putnam referee, lot on East One Hundred and Ninth Street, north side, 200 feet west of First Avenue, extending to the south side of East One Hundred and Tenth Street, 25 by 201.10, with frame buildings on One Hundred and Ninth Street. Due on judgment, $4,750.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward Schenck, referee, 59 West Sixty-eighth Street, north side, 455 feet west of Central Park West, 20 by 100.5, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $27,770.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Briggs Avenue, east side, 103 feet north of Travers Street, two and a half-story frame dwelling, by Sophie E. Larson of 744 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street; cost, $2,500.

Gouverneur Street, between Water and Front Streets, one-story frame shed, by Mayor, &c., (Commissioners of Charities and Correction;) cost, $300.

One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, south side, 150 feet east of Courtlandt Avenue, three-story frame tenement, by Julius Hoffman of 559 East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street; cost, $5,000.

Hunt Avenue, south side, 75 feet east of Sagamore Street, two-story and basement frame dwelling, by Maria Cooper of 167 Grant Avenue; cost, $2,500.

Washington Place East, south side, 74.8 feet east of Washington Square East, seven-story brick stores and salesrooms, by Abraham Boehm and Lewis Corn of 33 and 15 West Eighty-ninth Street; cost, $90,000.

Broadway, or Franklin Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of Columbine Street, two-story frame dwelling, by William Reimer of 75 Seigel Street; cost, $1,200.

No. 376 Eighth Avenue, by William De Witt, alterations to a four-story brick store and dwelling; cost, $500.

Broadway and Barclay Street, northwest corner, by Hamilton estate, alterations to a six-story brick office building; cost, $8,500.

No. 21 City Hall Place, by the Deutscher Press Club, alterations to a two-story attic and basement brick clubhouse; cost, $3,500.

No. 515 Wales Avenue, by Anthony McOwen, alterations to a two-story and attic frame dwelling; cost, $200.

No. 413 to 419 East Fifty-fifth Street, by Peter Doelger, alterations to four-story brick coal bins; cost, $400.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Mr. T. C. Van Pelt has sold for the Dean estate, to P. H. Flynn, at $6,500, the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling 375 Third Street, Brooklyn, 20 by 90.

Messrs. Johnson & Son have sold for Abbie Krayer, to Sarah Losee, at $2,850, the two-story brick dwelling 428 Van Buren Street, 14.6 by 35 by 100.

A permit has been granted to Thomas H. Sherman to build four two-story frame dwellings on the southeast corner of Seeley and Twentieth Streets, each 15½ by 42, to cost $8,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Aug. 14.

6TH AV, 383; Julia P. Flynn to Alfred B. Darling $10
17TH ST, n s 100 ft e of 10th Av, 25x 92; James Kennedy and wife to Wilson M. Main 14,500
68TH ST, n s, 381 ft w of Central Park West, 19x100.5; John H. Judge, referee, to Clarence H. Brown 3,000
27TH ST, n s, 600 ft w of 9th Av, 25x 98.9, and other property; Francis P. Donnelly, referee, to Julius J. Frank 5,250
WEST END AV, s e corner of 94th St, 40.5x55x irregular; Charles L. Guy, referee, to Hamilton Bank, New-York 1,100
8TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x102.2; Ida L. Jenkins and another to Henry E. Stevens, Jr. 1
BOULEVARD, s s, 100.8 ft s of 92d St, 67.7x102.9, to Thomas Blood 1
167.7x108.4; Henry L. Cammann to Frank N. Smith 100
76TH ST, n s, 170 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 102.2; Julie D. Moulton to Catharine T. Scheffel 35,000
55TH ST, n s, 95 ft w of Madison Av, 16.8 x100.5; Mary E. B. Ely to John A. Ely. 10
101ST ST, s e corner of Park Av, 405 ft to Lexington Av, 100.11; Solomon Oppenheimer to Julius Katzenberg 1
12TH ST, n s, 361.8 ft w of 3d Av, 16.8x 100.11; William Lyman and wife to Samuel Feist 1
2D AV, e s, 34 ft s of 109th St, 17x66; Susan Mahon to Lucy W. Mahon 1
106TH ST, s s, 214 ft e of 3d Av, 154x 100.11; Michael J. Phelan to the Church of St. Cecilia of New-York 1
MADISON AV, e s, 50.11 ft n of 105th St, 25x69.10; George S. Bell and wife to Abraham Weyel 21,500
ARTHUR ST, s s, Lots 1,039 and 1,040; map of Laconia Park, Williams Bridge; 50x153.6 to Briggs St x 53.4x134.8; Levi H. Mace and wife to Daniel Riordan and another 1,275
LOT 1,039, same map; Daniel Riordan and wife to Edward Riordan 1
LOTS 334 and 347, map of Arden property, towns of Eastchester and Westchester; Matilda Fraser to Walter C. Robinson 2,400
ELLIOTT AV, e s, 100 ft s of Elizabeth St, 50x125; Daniel Hardie and wife to John A. Larned 3,050
SARATOGA AV, s s, 150 ft e of Elberon Av, 50x100; Westchester and Van Nest Land Company to Anton Hermann 1
7TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x 100.11; Margaret Heuler or Henler and others to Francis Crawford 1,500
LOT 241, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Julius J. Behan 1
LOT 41, Block 14, Section B of Edenwald, begins 150 ft n of n w corner of Fox and Jefferson Aves, 25x100; Christian Keck and wife to Anton Fehrenbacher and wife 400
140TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x99.11; Mary F. Parrott to Sarah G. Parrott 6,400
AVENUE C, n e corner of 7th St, 48x85; Mary F. Parrott to same 30,000
9TH ST, s s, 218.11 ft e of East Broadway, 25x93.11, leasehold; Guy Richards, referee, to Frankie Levy 3,500
LORILLARD ST, s e s, Lot 125, map of heirs of William Howell, 53.5x91, to King's Bridge Road x61x50; Maurice Mayer to Annie Donohue 2,335
NORTH ST, s s, 177 ft e of Grand Av, 25x100; Francis Craighead to John Buckley 600
9TH ST, n s; Louis Guttenberg and wife to William Guttenberg and wife 1

Recorded Mortgages.

BEHAN, James H., and wife to Thomas O'Brien; Lot 241, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years $1,350
BIRD, Mary E., to Francis Craighead; s s of North St, 175 ft e of Grand Av, 1 year 360
BROWN, Clarence H., to A. A. Bibby; s s of 68th St, 381 ft w of Central Park West, deed 2,500
BAKER, Ella, and another to F. W. Devoe; w s of Edenwood Av, 239.8 ft n of St. James St, 3 years 3,000
BROWN, Clarence H., to George N. S. Baldwin; n s of 68th St, 381 ft w of Central Park West, installments 3,000
DAVIDSON, Louis, to Jennie Lyman; n s of 125th St, 301.8 ft w of 3d Av, demand 2,250
DONOHUE, Annie, to Maurice Mayer, s e s of Lorillard St, Lot 125, map of William Howell's property 2,335
DARLING, Alfred B., to E. R. Enos, 3 8th Av, 1 year 100,000
FRESE, Henry, and wife to Louisa Hillebrecht; Lot 192, map of Hunt estate, 2 years 800
FEHRENBACHER, Anton, and another to Christian Keck; w s of Fox Av, 150 ft n of Jefferson Av, 2 years 200
HERMANN, Anton, to Westchester and Van Nest Land Company; n s of Saratoga Av, 150 ft s e of Elberon Av, 3 years 500
KERVAN, Charles, and wife to the Brudley & Currier Co., (Limited;) s e corner of 5th Av and 120th St, demand 5,120
KARST, John D., and wife to Jacob Korn; n s of 40th St, 262.8 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year 8,000
SAME to the German Savings Bank, City of New-York; same property, 1 year 40,000
LYMAN, William, and wife to M. N. Wilmerding and another; w s of 5th Av, 25 ft s of 137th St, 3 years, (2 mortgages). 46,000
LUTZ, Mary to John Diehl; s s of 16th St, 146 ft e of 1st Av, lease 3,000
MAZE, Abraham, and wife to D. M. Edsall; w s of 2d Av, 61.8 ft s of 84th St, 1 year 3,000
McLAUGHLIN, James, and wife to Charles W. Mead; s s of 101st St, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 8 years 20,500
PICKEN, Robert, and wife to Alice W. Clark; e s of Bryant Av, 39.11 ft s of Freeman St, 2 years, (6 mortgages) 15,000
SAME to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; same property, 2 years, (6 mortgages) 4,800
SHOEMAKER, Annie, to E. V. Burton; Lot 347, map of Arden property, 2 years. 250
SMITH, Frank L., to H. L. Cammann and another; e s of Boulevard, 100.8 ft s of 92d St, 2 years 25,000
STEVENS, Henry E., Jr., and wife to R. W. Townsend; s s of 80th St, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 25,000
SAME to E. A. Thorn; s s of 80th St, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 5 years 25,000
TOOP, George H., to the Bank for Savings of the City of New-York; s s of 91st St, 275 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year 10,000
WEYL, Abraham, to George S. Hall; e s of Madison St, 50.11 ft n of 105th St, 3 years 1,500
WERTHEIM, Herman, and wife to Esther Herman and others executors; s s of 4th St, 338 ft e of Avenue B, 5 years 25,000
SAME to Solomon H. Kohn; s s of 4th St, 313.5 ft e of Avenue B, 5 years 25,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CRAIGHEAD, Frances, to Emma Relner.. $1
GUGGENHEIMER, Randolph, to Frederick Mayer 4,000
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Elise Weser 3,543
SEYMOUR, Frederick, executor and trustee, to Knickerbocker Trust Company 17,195
THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Benjamin Haxtun, trustee 32,813
SAME to United States Savings Bank, City of New-York 20,155
WILLIAMSON, Smith, to W. H. Bormann 1,511

Recorded Leases.

BUTTENWIESER, Laemmlein and Joseph L., to Angelo and Frank Simonelli; 160 Mott St, 5 2-3 years $1,140
FISCHER, William, to John H. Spinken; 843 Courtlandt Av, 4 1-3 years 900
KILLAIN Brothers to Catharine Lynch; 125 West 57th St, 3 years 2,000-2,100
NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY DOCK Company to New-York Dry Dock and Repair Company; bulkhead or wharf on South St and East River, extending from Rutgers St, s w to point 52.11 ft e of Pike St, wharfage rights, &c, 10 years. 7,000
MATTER, John, to John Wolter; store, 335 West 44th St, 3 10-12 years 420
SEIFERD, Joseph, to Christian Meyer and another; corner store, &c., 1,601 1st Av, 5 years 1,400
WITTE, Gerd H., to Thomas J. Oates; 224 East 104th St, ground floor, 1 2-8 years 780-840
RIFFEL, Henry, to Alessis Vallario; store, 11 Stanton St, 4 years 480

Lis Pendens.

149TH ST, n s, 383 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 17 ft front; William Mackenzie against Robert W. Hawkes and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
AVENUE C, s e s, Lot 47, map of Prospect Hill, Fordham; Samuel Wilkeson and others against John Fair, (action to declare judgment.)
107TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 50 ft front; John B. Smith against Patrick Reynolds and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
110TH ST, 537 West; George Schwegler against Bernard Smith, Levy and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Hoelzle.
150TH ST, n s, 314 ft e of Boulevard, 80.6 ft front; Santo Giacini against Edward Ashley and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
24TH ST, 421 to 431 East; John McKelvey against the Durant Land Improvement Company, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.
98TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x100; Ronalds & Co. against Mary A. McWalters, owner and contractor $299
AMSTERDAM AV, e s, entire front between 133d and 134 Sts; Francisco Lucchese and others against Samuel Weil, owner; Raphael La Pasta, contractor. ..
09TH ST, 208 and 210 East; John Heany against Frederick Bornkamp, owner and contractor 40
115TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Pleasant Av, 50 ft front; Generoso Avallone against C. Hellemeier, owner and contractor 307

OUR PENSIONERS ALL OVER THE GLOBE

Almost Every Land Has Representatives of Them.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

We have 2 pensioners in Algiers, 3 in the Argentine Republic, South America; 25 in Australia, 21 in Austria-Hungary, 1 in the Azores Islands, 13 in Belgium, 4 in Bermuda, 1 has wandered to Brazil, 7 have found refuge in British Columbia, 2 are at present in Bulgaria, 4 live in Central America, 6 in Chile, 8 have found homes in China, 3 are living in Costa Rica, 5 are in Cuba, Denmark has more than her share, there being 24 of our old soldiers now resident there.

One has straggled to Egypt, 1 to the Fiji Islands; France is well provided, having 56 of our civil war veterans; Guatemala has 1; 16 are at present engaged in upholding the republic at Hawaii; 3 are braving the yellow fever in Honduras; 1 is on Greenland's icy mountains; 3 are pacing India's coral strand; Italy has 25; 9 are living in the dominion of the Mikado; Corea has 1; Liberia has 2; 2 are living in Malta; 2 in Mauritius, 58 in Mexico, 10 in the Netherlands, 4 in New-Zealand, 3 in Nicaragua, 36 close by the glaciers of Norway.

Six have found homes in Peru; 1 lives in Portugal; 5 are residents in the republic of Colombia; 1 has somehow or other got to Roumania; 3 are living in the land of the Czar, 2 in Siam, 1 in the island where Napoleon died his last, and 1 in the island where he was born; 1 in the Society Islands, 1 in the South African Republic, 7 in Spain, 34 in Sweden, 77 in the republic of Switzerland, 4 in the land of the Turk, 1 in Uruguay, and 9 in the West Indies. This record forms a most remarkable testimony to the ability of the Americans to scatter themselves all over the face of the earth.

WANTS BROOKLYN TO PAY $100,000

Meade Must Show Cause Why His Suit Should Not Be Heard in Brooklyn.

John J. Meade, a night watchman of 439 Hicks Street, has brought suit in this city against the City of Brooklyn to recover $100,000 for injuries which, he alleges, were inflicted on him by the soldiers under command of Major George Cochran of the Thirteenth Regiment, during the Brooklyn trolley strikes.

He declares that the soldiers fired shots at his window, broke into his house, arrested him, and confined him in a cell. He alleges that he was permanently injured and disfigured by bayonet thrusts.

Chief Clerk McKenzie of the Brooklyn Corporation Counsel's office applied to Justice O'Brien, in the Supreme Court, this city, for an order requiring Meade to show cause why the place for trial should not be changed from this city to Brooklyn.

Justice O'Brien issued an order as requested, and named next Tuesday as the time for the plaintiff to answer.

Suicide of Herman Johnson at Sea.

Herman Johnson, thirty-four years old, one of the steerage passengers on the steamship Majestic, which arrived from Liverpool yesterday, committed suicide Saturday, by jumping overboard from the starboard side of the steerage deck forward. Two boats in charge of the first and fourth officers were lowered, but no trace of the missing man was found.

He had taken out his first papers preparatory to becoming a citizen of the United States, and lived in Chicago.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Hubert W. Martin, merchant tailor at 159 West Twenty-third Street, has asked an extension from his creditors, and at a meeeting of the latter yesterday at the office of Myron H. Oppenheim, in the Stewart Building, all those present unanimously agreed to extend payment of their claims for six months. Mr. Martin agreed to pay 100 cents on the dollar with interest within that period.

—An attachment for $7,213 has been received by the Sheriff against the American Looking Glass Manufacturing Company of Chicago in favor of Henry H. Cahn of this city for glass sold to the company between Aug. 5 and 11. The company made an assignment on Aug. 12.

—Judgment for $3,466 was entered yesterday against William B. Fitts in favor of Benjamin F. Butler for money loaned between April 12, 1892, and Nov. 23, 1894. Mr. Fitts was served at the Buckingham Hotel with the summons in the suit.

—Judgment for $7,114 was entered yesterday by Stern & Rushmore against Erastus Wiman in favor of Howard E. Perry, as indorser on two notes of the Mechanical Gold Extractor Company, which were made in February, 1893.

—Judgment for $1,675 was entered yesterday against Alexander J. Scott of 95 Wall Street in favor of Alfred Cuccione for money invested in the firm of A. J. Scott & Co., which manufactures vermouth cordials, &c.

—Deputy Sheriff Lipsky has taken possession of the store of Joseph Fortunato, dealer in clothing at 75 Baxter Street, on claims in favor of Louis Ullman & Co. for $178 and William F. Clemmens for $296.

—Judgment for $82 was docketed yesterday in the County Clerk's office against Good Government Club Z in favor of William Buhler, which was obtained in the Fourth District Court on July 25.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Generally Lower Markets and Light Trading.

BUSINESS MAINLY LOCAL SCALPING

Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Weak—Provisions Easier —Cotton Steady—Coffee Lower.

The grain trading was very moderate, and prices unsettled, following the Western dispatches, while the chief business was by local scalpers, and the close lower. Provisions were easier on increased hog receipts. Cotton was moderately active, and a trifle higher. Coffee was dull, and easier with Europe.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator.... 70¾@ ..
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator.... 25 @ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed..... 47¾@ ..
Flour, straights, Spring..... $3.25 @$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter..... 3.50 @ 3.60
Cotton, middling uplands..... 7 9-16@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X.. 17 @ 20
Pork, mess..... 11.00 @11.50
Lard, Western steam..... 6.37½@ ..
Beef, family ..... 11.00 @12.50
Butter, creamery, fancy..... 20 @ ..
Sugar, granulated..... 4 3-16@ 4¼
Coffee, Rio, No. 7..... 16¼@ ..
Cheese, State, full cream, new.... 7¼@ 8⅛
Iron, No. 1 foundry..... 12.00 @12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness..... 20.00 @ ..
Copper, lake..... 12.25 @12.30
Lead ..... 3.50 @ 3.52½

WHEAT—Contracts were fairly active on local account, with prices irregular. The opening was weak and prices declined ⅜c on foreign selling, weaker Western markets, and local realizing; rallying ⅝c on better cables, declining ⅞@1⅛c with the West and on easier late cables, and on Bradstreet's report of 540,000 bushels decrease east of the Rockies and 760,000 bushels afloat and in Europe, with longs liquidating West and here; closing steady at ⅞c decline....Spot was more active on export account at ⅛c decline. Sales, 216,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 96,000 bushels No. 1 Northern Spring on private terms, free on board, afloat; 58,000 bushels ungraded Spring on private terms; 24,000 bushels No. 1 hard Manitoba at 3c over September, free on board, afloat, and 8,000 bushels No. 2 red at ⅜c over September, or 71¾c, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, free on board, 1c over September, afloat, for new; No. 1 Northern, 3¼c over September, free on board, afloat; No. 2 red, afloat, 72¼c; No. 1 hard, afloat, 75¼c; No. 1 Manitoba, 74¼c....Clearances from Atlantic ports, 38,667 bush-ls; receipts, 38,200 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 111,115 bushels; in the interior, 430,073 bushels.

CORN—Contracts opened strong at ⅛@⅜c advance, following the West and on firmer cables; declined ⅝@1¼c on local realizing and with the West; closing weak at ⅛@⅜c decline, with trading more active. Bradstreet's reported an increase of 208,000 bushels east of the Rockies....Spot was in light supply and held firmly. Sales, 80,000 bushels, including 40,000 bushels No. 2 white at 2⅝c over September, or 46c, free on board, afloat, and 72,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 2⅝@2¾c over September, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 1,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 46c, elevator, and 5,000 bushels do at 46½c, delivered....Receipts, 57,525 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 118,881 bushels; in the interior, 434,013 bushels....Clearances hence, 187,104 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 2,799 bushels.

OATS—Contracts opened firm at ⅛@¼c advance, fell ⅛@⅜c, with corn and the West; closed steady at unchanged prices to ⅛c decline, with a light trade....Spot was fairly active and firm prices. Shippers bought 90,000 bushels No. 2 mixed for forward delivery, on private terms....Sales, 74,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, delivered, at 29½c for 30,000 bushels, old; No. 3 white at 28c for old, and 26¾c for new, for 8,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 31c; No. 3, 30c; No. 2 mixed 25¾c for old, and 25c for new, for 3,000 bushels; No. 3, 24½c for old; rejected white, 25c for 2,000 bushels; No. 2 mixed, 25¾c for new-track mixed, 25@28¼c; track white, 24½@35c for 24,000 bushels....Receipts, 66,000 bushels; exports, 3,318 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August	.....	@	70⅞
September	1,410,000	71 @72 3-16	71¼
October	5,000	71⅝ @ ..	71¾
December	1,340,000	73 1-16@74¼	73⅝
May	60,000	76⅞ @77⅝	76⅞
Total	2,815,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August	.....	@	43¼
September	325,000	43⅛ @44½	43⅛
October	150,000	42 @43⅝	42⅜
May	80,000	37¾ @38¼	37¾
Total	475,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August	.....	@	24¼
September	60,000	23¾ @24	23¾
October	25,000	23⅞ @24⅛	24
May	15,000	27½ @27⅞	27½
No. 2 white—			
September	.....	@ ..	25¾
Total	100,000		

FLOUR—Business was very slow, with offerings urgent, and prices weak, while jobbers held off, ...Sales, 11,600 bbls, including 2,500 bbls patents, 1,000 bbls clear, and 500 bbls fine, at quotations; 150 sacks No. 2 at $2.70; 600 bbls bakers' extra at $3.20; 300 sacks Spring patents, $3.70; 3,000 bbls at $3.60@$3.80; 400 bbls Winter patents at $3.65; 300 bbls Winter straights at $3.60; 450 bbls Winter supers at $2.50; 600 bbls fine Winter at $2.17½, and 1,000 sacks bakers' extra on private terms....Arrivals, 10,257 bbls, and 6,070 sacks; exports, no bbls and 3,302 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 5,592 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	Nominal.
Supers	Nominal.
No. 2	$3.00@$3.10
No. 1	3.00@ 3.20
Clears	3.25@ 3.50
Straights	3.50@ 3.60
White wheat straights	3.75@ ..
Patents	3.60@ 3.80
Special brands	3.90@ 4.00
City patents	4.00@ 4.10
City clears	4.00@ 4.20
City extras	..@ 3.40
City supers	..@ 3.15
City fine	..@ 3.00

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.20@ ..	..@ ..
Supers	Nominal.	Nominal.
No. 2	Nominal.	$3.00@ ..
No. 1	2.90@$2.80	2.90@3.00
Clears	2.65@ 2.90	2.90@ 3.25
Straights	3.15@ 3.40	3.25@ 3.50
Patents	3.40@ 3.65	3.65@ 3.90
Special brands	3.80@ 3.90	4.05@ 4.40

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and weak; sales, 200 bbls. No quote: Western and State, superfine, $3@$3.35; fancy, $3.50.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and steady: We quote: Brandywine, $2.85; Sagamore, $2.85; Esmeralda, $2.75; granulated yellow meal, $2.80@$3; white do, $3.10@$3.20; brewers' meal, $1.25@$1.35; grits, $1.25; chops, 80c; coarse meal, 93@94c; fine do, $1.05@$1.15.

OATMEAL—Quiet and easy. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.35@$3.70; cut and ground, $3.40@$3.60, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.10.

RYE—Entirely nominal; no boatloads here; State and Jersey quoted at about 57c.

BARLEY—Nominal at 65@70c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee, at 62c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@70c; two-rowed State at 70c; six-rowed at 75@80c.

FEED—Fairly active and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 80@85c; middlings, 95c@$1; sharps, $1@$1.05; rye feed, 82½@85c; oil meal, $22.50@ $23 per ton, in sacks, spot, or to arrive; cotton-seed meal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 seed, and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—There was a small movement at about steady prices. In job lots prices were from $9 to $9.50, and high grades at $9.75@$10.25 per 100 lb; timothy at from $6 to $6.70 per 100 lb.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was a complete lull over trading. Offerings from the South and from holdings here for the purpose of getting some idea of views of buyers were without any consideration, with no intimation given that they would be taken in at any price, while export markets were dismayed by the reduced views here, and were not making bids. There were no offers to sell under 27c for prime yellow, and 26½c for good off yellow, but all prices awaited business. COCOANUT OIL was stack; Ceylon at 3c; Cochin at 5½c. NEATSFOOT OIL had a light demand, with pure unracked yellow at 55c; racked yellow up to water white, at 57@58c; No. 1 at 52c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was in light demand, with 50@51c quoted for city, and there was some export inquiry. LINSEED OIL was in fair demand; quoted at 56c for American, 57c for Calcutta, and 59c for boiled.

PETROLEUM.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 14.—Oil opened at $1.22; highest, $1.25; bid; lowest, $1.22; closed $1.24¼ bid. Standard's price unchanged; $1.25.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The receipts of hogs were again larger than expected, while their prices were lower; this, with easier grain, tended to some selling of the products by the packers, and prices were down 27c on September pork, and 10c on January, while lard was down 2@5 points and bacon 5@17½ points, chiefly on near options.

LARD—There was a decline of 2 to 5 points, through the fair supplies of hogs and dull demands, closing steady; at the West August closed at 6c, nominal; September was at 5.97½@6.05c, closing at 6c; October at 6.02c bid, to 6.07½c, closing at 6.02½c; January at 6@6.05c, closing at 6c bid. Here cash was easy at 6.37½c, at which 250 tcs sold; city steam was at 6.05c bid and 6.10c asked. Options—No sales; September closed at 6.35c, nominal. Refined was quiet, with Continent quoted at 6.75c, and South American at 7.15c; compound lard continued dull, with 4¾@5¼c quoted, as to quality.

PORK—There was a decline of 27c on the September option, to recover 5c, and of 12c on January, reacting 2c, with the freer offering of hogs and a dull demand; August closed at $9.25; September was at $9.25@$9.47½, closing at $9.30; January at $10@$10.10, closing at $10.02; there was a moderate export demand, with sales of 300 bbls mess. For mess, $11@$11.50; fancy mess, $12@$12.50; short clear, in lots, $12@$14.

BACON—The short ribs continued declining, with 10@17½c lower figures than the close of Tuesday on September and October, and 5 points on Januaryt recovering abou, 2½ points toward the close. At the West August closed at $5.55 nominal; September was at $5.55@$5.62½, closing at $5.55; October at $5.57½@$5.67½, closing at $5.60; January at $5.20@$5.30, closing at $5.22*.

CUTMEATS—Were generally quiet and easy in price. Sales of 25 tcs California hams at the West at 6½c, and 50 tcs sweet pickled hams at 8¾c; city-pickled shoulders, 5½@5¾c; pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 7c; 10-lb average, 7¼@7½c; clear bellies, boxed, 6¾c for 14 to 16 lb average; pickled hams at 9@9¼c. At Chicago: Fresh hams at 8¼c for 12 lb and 8@8½c for 14 to 16 lb; pickled hams at 8¾c for 16 lb; pickled shoulders, tierced, 5¾c.

BEEF—Was taken up moderately, with sales of 500 bbls packet and family. Quotations: Packet, $9@$10.50; family, $11@$12.50; extra mess, in barrels, $8; plate, $8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $16@$18 for best grades and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Were offered at weak prices, and relied dull. Quoted at $15.50@$16 at the West and $16.50@$17 here.

HOGS—Were in fair demand at steady prices. Receipts at the West, 39,026 head; same time last year, 68,291 head. Chicago—Receipts, 18,000 head; slow, 5c lower; $4.15@$5 left over. 5,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,066 head; slow; 10@15c lower; $4.15@$5. St. Louis—Receipts, 4,124 head; lower; $4@$4.85. Indianapolis—Receipts, 5,000 head; steady; $4.60@$5.10. Kansas City—Receipts, 7,500 head; weaker; $4.45@$4.85. Omaha—Receipts, 1,500 head; 5@10c lower; $4.45@$4.65. Quotations here were 6¼c for heavy, 6⅜c for 180 lb, 6¾c for 60 lb, 7¼c for 140 and 120 lb, 7¼c for pigs.

TALLOW—There was little on offer, while the tone was strong and 4¼c bid for city. Sales of 50 hhd at 4¼c, and 45,000 lb country, in lots, at 4⅜@4½c; Australian was held at 5c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the market continued slack, without business, with city 6c bid and 6¼c asked. For lard stearine the demand was unimportant, with 5¼c quoted nominal for Western. For oleo-oil, at Rotterdam, sale of Harrison at 46 florins.

COFFEE.

Contracts were without life and closed steady at unchanged prices to 10 points decline, with trading only local. Havre was barely steady at ¼f decline, and Hamburg quiet and unchanged to ⅛ pfennig down. Spot Rio was dull but steady, at 16¼c for No. 7. Sales, 700 bags. Santos No. 4 at 17.70c, cost and freight....Option Sales—Opening Call, 11 A. M.—December, 500 bags at 15.20c; total, 500 bags. Between Call and Close—September, 500 bags at 15.35c; October, 500 bags at 15.45c; December, 1,250 bags at 15.20c; March, 250 bags at 14.95c; total, 2,500 bags; total for day, 3,000 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-Day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	15.05@15.10	12.35@12.65
February	14.95@15.05	12.45@12.55
March	14.90@15.00	12.40@12.45
April	14.95	12.35@12.45
May	15.00	12.20@12.40
August	15.25@15.30	14.95@15.05
September	15.35@15.45	14.25@14.35
October	15.40@15.50	13.50@13.55
November	15.20@15.30	12.80@12.90
December	15.15@15.20	12.75@12.85

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	217,727
Arrivals—Steamship Eastern Prince, Rio	9,127
Steamship Eastern Prince, Santos	6,667
Total	15,794
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	233,521 7,827
Total stock in New-York to-day	225,694
Total stock in Baltimore	64,431
Deliveries yesterday	463—63,968
Total stock in New-Orleans	34,865
Deliveries yesterday	180—34,685
Total stock in other ports	98,053
Total stock in United States	324,347
Afloat from Rio per steam to Aug. 13	107,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Aug. 13	7,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Aug. 13	98,000
Afloat from Victoria to July 31	7,000
Total	219,000
Total	543,347
Same time 1894	394,410

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean ..... 16¼@..

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1...2.95 above No. 7 | No. 6...1.00 above No. 7
No. 2...2.60 above No. 7 | No. 7.... above No. 7
No. 3...2.20 above No. 7 | No. 8...1.00 below No. 7
No. 4...1.80 above No. 7 | No. 9...1.60 below No. 7
No. 5...1.35 above No. 7 | No. 10...1.60 below No. 7

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1..Nom. above No. 7 | No. 6...1.00 above No. 7
No. 2..Nom. above No. 7 | No. 7.... above No. 7
No. 3...2.75 above No. 7 | No. 8...1.25 below No. 7
No. 4...2.25 above No. 7 | No. 9...1.75 below No. 7
No. 5...1.50 above No. 7 | No. 10...2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	Mocha	25½@26
Java, Malang	21 @22	La Guayra—	
Padang, int'r	21½@27½	Cora	16½@17½
Macassar—		Caracas	17½@18¼
Timor	23 @24	Maracaibo	19 @21
Pajo	21½@21½	Porto Cabello	17 @18
Maracaibo—		Do, washed	19 @20½
Trujillo	17 @18	Ocana	18¼@19½
Bucono	15½@18	Bucaramanga	19½@20
Tovar	17¾@18	Do, washed	20 @21¼
Merida	18 @20	Bogota	20 @22
Cucuta, ord'y	18 @18⅞	Mexican—	
Do, f'r to g'd	19 @19¼	Cordova, g'n	18 @18½
Do, p'r to c'e	19½@20	Do, white	18½@19
Central American—		Oaxaca	19 @21
Costa Rica	16¼@20	Guatemala and	
San Salvador	17¾@18½	Coban	19 @21½
Do, washed	19 @20	Jamaica	16½@20

COTTON.

Contracts were irregular and moderately active, with local longs realizing on better crop news, and Liverpool ½ to 1 point down. The close

do, 1,255 lb, at $3.25; 2 do, 1,040 lb, at $3; 4 do, 1,200 lb, at $2.50; 1 do, 1,130 lb, at $2; 7 bulls, 842 lb, at $2.75; 3 do, 788 lb, at $2.65; 2 do, 675 lb, at $1.85; 7 cows, 826 lb, at $1.75; 1 do, for $15; 2 do, for 88 head. HUMES & MULLEN—2 oxen, 1,480 lb, at $4.50; 2 do, 1,675 lb, at $4; 2 do, 1,325 lb, at $3.75; 2 do, 1,230 lb, at $3.40; 2 do, 710 lb, at $2.60; 5 heifers, 686 lb, at $2; 7 bulls, 862 lb, at $2.10; 3 do, 823 lb, at $2.05; 13 do, 866 lb, at $2; 8 do, 787 lb, at $1.85; 13 do, 877 lb, at $1.75; 5 cows, 788 lb, at $2.12½; 1 do, 730 lb, at $1.50; 2 do, 865 lb, at $1.75; 22 do, 794 lb, at $1.30; 26 do, 774 lb, at $1.25; 37 do, at $8@$13.50 head. JELLIFFE, WRIGHT & CO.—2 oxen, 1,455 lb, at $3.50; 2 bulls, 1,050 lb, at $2.50; 2 do, 760 lb, at $2; 2 do, 830 lb, at $1.85; 3 cows, 810 lb, at $2; 1 do, for $16; 3 do, at $12 head; 35 do at $10; 12 do at $8.50; 7 do at $8. G. DILLENBACK—2 stags, 810 lb, at $2.75; 2 bulls, 1,025 lb, at $2.35; 1 do, 1,150 lb, at $2.20; 4 do, 858 lb, at $1.90; 2 do, 610 lb, at $1.85; 3 do, 657 lb, at $1.75; 1 do, 600 lb, at $1.70; 2 do, 585 lb, at $1.60. J. DUCEY—12 oxen, 1,205 lb, at $3.25; 2 do, 1,200 lb, at $3; 2 do, 1,135 lb, at $2.25; 4 stags, 1,162 lb, at $2.50; 5 bulls, 902 lb, at $2.15; 5 do, 870 lb, at $2; 6 do, 750 lb, at $1.85; 1 cow, 840 lb, at $2.50; 1 do, 800 lb, at $2.25; 7 do, at $7.50 head. G. CURTIS—[illegible]

MILCH COWS—Receipts, 203 head, of which 154 head for sale. The supply rather exceeded the demand, and a slow trade was reported at barely sustained prices. The range for the week to date was from $20 to $45. calves included. The offerings were not all closed out. ——SALES.—J. SMITH—40 fresh cows, at $25@$45@$38 head. J. G. WILSON—4 cows at $25@$45 each. DILLENBACK—12 fresh cows at $21@$32.50 head. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—4 cows at $30@$40 each.

CALVES—Receipts, 2,791 head, all for the market, with the exception of 59 head, and about 200 calves were held over yesterday. Veals were active and firm and a shade higher; grassers and buttermilks rather slow, closing weak, but the prices ruled steady. Inferior to prime veals sold at $5@$7.50 per 100 lb; selected do at $7.75; culls at $4.50; grassers and buttermilks at $2.25@$3.25; mixed and fed calves at $3.25@$4.50; dressed calves ruled steady; city-dressed veiling at 7@11½c; country-dressed at 6½@10½c; dressed grassers unchanged at 4@5c; dressed buttermilks at 5@6c; little calves at 40@50c. SALES. HILLIARD & DILLON—Veals, 150 lb average, at $7.50 per 100 lb; 1 do, 180 lb, at $8; 12 do, 173 lb, at $7.25; 102 do, 150 lb, at $7.12½; 2 do, 140 lb, at $7; 12 do, 173 lb, at $6; 5 do, 154 lb, at $6.50; 5 mixed calves, 205 lb, at $5; 50 mixed calves, 170 lb, at $3.50; 58 grassers and buttermilks, 170 lb, at $3; 13 do, 130 lb, at $2.75; 26 do, 166 lb, at $2.50; 64 do, 151 lb, at $2.37½; 19 do, 160 lb, at $2.25. HILLIARD & DILLON—Veals, 150 lb, at $7.50; 126 lb, at $7.25; 11 at 137 lb, at $7; 20 [illegible] at $6.50; 1 do, 180 lb, at $6; 1 do, 180 lb, at $5; 18 do, 173 lb, at $4.50; 6 do, 195 lb, at $4; 2 do, mixed calves, 290 lb, at $3.50; 1 do, 200 lb, at $3; 2 do, 156 lb, at $2.50; 14 do, 197 lb, at $2.25; 2 yearlings, 365 lb, at $2.50; 8 JUDD & CO.—17 veals, 180 lb, at $7.75; 21 do, 141 lb, at $7.50; 9 do, 141 lb, at $7.25; 33 do, 142 lb, at $7.25; 44 do, 170 lb, at $7; 25 lb, at $6; 10 veals, culls, 185 lb, at $4.50; 1 do, 220 lb, at $5.50; 20 mixed veals, 180 lb, at $3.25; 180 lb, at $3. S. SANDERS—35 at $7.75; 2 do, 180 lb, at $7; 2 do, 150 lb, at $6; 2 do, 250 lb, at $5; 1 do, 150 lb, at $4; 1 do, 210 lb, at $3.50; 2 mixed veals and buttermilks, 213 lb, at $3. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—4 veals, 168 lb, at $7.50; 1 do, 128 lb, at $7.37½; 1 do, 130 lb, at $7; 1 do, 147 lb, at $6; 7 do, 152 lb, at $5; 1 do, 140 lb, at $4; 5 fed calves, 178 lb, at $3.50; 1 do, 170 lb, at $3; 2 buttermilks, 150 lb, at $3.25; 52 grassers, 170 lb, at $3; 50 do, 175 lb, at $2.75; 51 do, 170 lb, at $2.50; 16 do, 174 lb, at $2.50; 16 do, 142 lb, at $2.50; 79 do, 142 lb, at $2.50. JELLIFFE, WRIGHT & CO.—4 veals, 158 lb, at $7.50; 92 do, 172 lb, at $7.25; 2 do, 165 lb, at $6; 1 do, 180 lb, at $5; 10 do, 76 lb, at $5; 10 do, 94 lb, at $4.50; 2 do, mixed calves, 290 lb, at $3.50; 2 do, mixed veals and buttermilks, 180 lb, at $3.25; 44 do, 170 lb, at $3; 6 do, 252 lb, at $2.50. G. DILLENBACK—5 veals, 180 lb, at $7; 18 do, 154 lb, at $6; 1 do, 180 lb, at $6; 3 do, 156 lb, at $4.50; 11 do, 150 lb, at $4; 1 do, 180 lb, at $3.50; 12 grassers and buttermilks, 180 lb, at $3; 2 do, 170 lb, at $2.50; 34 do, 173 lb, at $2.75; 72 do, 154 lb, at $2.50; 13 do, 145 lb, at $2.50. G. CURTIS—4 veals, 180 lb, at $8; 13 do, 158 lb, at $7.75; 72 do, 132 lb, at $7.50; 2 do, 220 lb, at $4.75; 2 do, 180 lb, at $4.50. H. WILKERSON—22 veals, 161 lb, at $7.50; 5 fed calves, 178 lb, at $4.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 56 cars, 13,495 head. Sales of city butchers direct and 49½ cars for export and, counting the 29 cars held over, there were 78½ cars on sale ready for the market. The tone of the demand was a dull, drooping one, the market for both sheep and lambs at generally easier prices, but being actually needing a very limited operation. Sheep ruled 10@15c lower figures, which some were unwilling to accept; fully 35 cars were over; common to very choice sheep sold at $2@$4.40 per 100 lb; extra prime lambs at $3@$5.12½. Dressed mutton slow at 4@6½c; dressed lambs dull and weak at 5@6c; a few choice carcasses sold at 7c. SALES.—NEWHOUSE & SONS—1,100 Kentucky sheep, 90 lb average, at $5.12½; 100 lb, at $4.80; 206 do, 67 lb, at $4.75; 197 Virginia do, 64 lb, at $4.75; 60 do, 61 lb, at $3.50; 300 do, 58 lb, at $4.25; 200 do, 60 lb, at $4.25; 283 do, at $4.62½; 233 Western do, 66 lb, at $4.55; 46 do, 68 lb, at $4.35; 41 Kentucky sheep, 90 lb, at $2.50; 29 do, 101 lb, at $2.87½; 221 New Mexico lambs, 75 lb, at $5.25. MADDEN & CO.—245 Buffalo lambs, 63 lb, at $4; 123 Pennsylvania do, 57 lb, at $3.75; 30 do, 81 lb, at $3; 220 do, 66 lb, at $3.75; 30 do, at $1.62½. M. COLLINS—25 lambs, 61 lb, at $4.35; 29 do, 48 lb, at $3.50; 89 Ohio sheep, 89 lb, at $3; 11 Virginia do, 90 lb, at $2.50. S. JUDD & CO.—205 Kentucky lambs, 64 lb, at $4.50; 94 Kentucky sheep, 110 lb, at $4; 100 State do, 67 lb, at $4.62½; 50 do, at $4.50; 212 do, 67 lb, at $4.20; 40 do, at $4.12½; 20 do, 49 lb, at $3; 124 Kentucky sheep, 101 lb, at $2.50; 30 Pennsylvania do, 90 lb, at $3; 74 State do, 102 lb, at $3; 16 do, 112 lb, at $2.25; 53 do, 95 lb, at $2; 229 Ohio do, 80 lb, at $2.25; 290 do, 65 lb, at $1.85. SANDERS—17 Kentucky lambs, 73 lb, at $5; 139 West Virginia lambs, 62 lb, at $4.50; 250 do, 62 lb, at $4.25; 10 do, 54 lb, at $3.25; 58 Virginia do, 60 lb, at $3.75; 47 State do, at $3.75; 10 Virginia sheep, 80 lb, at $3; 1 do, 240 lb, at $1. H. WILKERSON—29 Kentucky lambs, 68 lb, at $5; 208 do, at $4; 115 do, 70 lb, at $3.50; 85 Kentucky sheep, 114 at $2.75; 35 ewes and bucks, at $2. HARRINGTON—295 Michigan lambs, 64 lb, at $4.60; 213 do, 61 lb, at $4.20; 55 do, 62 lb, at $4.50; 62 do, 60 lb, at $4.25; 58 do, at $4; 56 State sheep, 86 lb, at $3; 57 do, 86 lb, at $2.75. G. DILLENBACK—Michigan lambs, 65 lb, at $5; 94 do, 64 lb, at $4.75; 43 State sheep, 64 lb, at $4.75; 13 State sheep, 64 lb, at $2; 49 do, at $1.40 lbs. MILLS & MULLEN—250 Michigan lambs, 62 lb, at $4.25; 120 do, 56 lb, at $3.50; 99 State sheep, 75 at $5.50; 46 do, 63 lb, at $5.12½; 41 do, at $5; 75 do, 62 lb, at $4.62½; 28 do, at $4.25; 17 do, 57 lb, at $4; 35 do, 58 lb, at $4. H. WILKERSON—Western sheep, 91 lb, at $2.50; 33 do, 99 lb, at $2.62½; 25 do, at $2. JELLIFFE, WRIGHT & CO.—58 Michigan lambs, 63 lb, at $4.75; 82 do, 58 lb, at $4; 25 lb, at $5; 21 do, 62 lb, at $4.25; 14 do, at $3.50; 11 State sheep, 115 lb, at $3; 8 do, at $2.62½; 35 do, 90 lb, at $2.50; 25 do, head; culls, Hale sheep, at $1.25; 21 State lambs, 69 lb, at $4.75; 34 do, at $4.50; 32 do, 61 lb, at $4; 7 State sheep, 85 lb, at $2.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 20½ cars, or 4,666 head, of which 1,020 head were for sale. Market was 10c lower at $5.20@$5.50. Country dressed sold at 7@8½c for medium to light weights; few fancy lights weighing exceeding 8c. SALES. S. SANDERS—11 State hogs, 254 lb average, at $5.40 100 lb; 54 do, 181 lb, at $5.30; 1 do, 275 lb, at $4.30; 4 stags, 282 lb, at $3. JUDD & CO.—11 State hogs, 221 lb, at $5.50. HUMES & MULLEN—Eight do, Tuesday, 182 lb, at $5.60; 10 do, 210 lb, at $5.45. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—Last Tuesday—57 do, 169 lb, at $5.60; 146 do, 228 lb, at $5.45.

BUFFALO, Aug. 14.—Cattle—Receipts 24 hours, 2,000 head; left over, 1,000 head; 54 head for same time last week, 9,200 consigned through, 1,882 head; to New York, 1,882 head; on sale, 120 head; market opened easier and closed dull; 4 loads of good steers, a few fair lots unsold; good stockers, $2.85@$3; light to medium steers, $3.85@$4.30; veals and fair to extra $5.60@$6.50. Hogs—Receipts, 24 hours, 7,200 head; left over, 3,500 head; 21,920 head; for same time last week, 29,000 head; consigned through, 1,620 head; to New York, 750 head; on sale, 2,750 head, market opened lower and closed steady for all but mixed and for grassers, but with the bulk of offerings at Yorkers, good to choice, $5.15@$5.17½; grassers and Yorkers, $5.10@$5.15; pigs, $5.10@$5.15; choice heavy, $4.90@$5, grassy Michigan do, $4@$4.75; roughs, $3.75@$4; stags, $3@$3.50; and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 2,800 head; total for the week, 23,000 head; 30,000 head for same time last week; 29,975 head consigned through; 800 head; to New York, 800 head; on sale, 2,800 head; market opened dull, with prices unchanged; closed weak, however, at $5.50@$5.60 for heavy lambs, $4.50@$4.75 weight to good, $3.25@$4.25; culls and common, $1.50@$3; mixed sheep, fair to good, $2.50@$2.75; extra, $3; culls and common, $1.25@$2; export sheep, $3.50@$3.85; decks of Canada lambs sold late at $4.75@$4.80.

EAST LIBERTY, Aug. 14.—Cattle—Receipts light; market about steady at unchanged prices. Prime, $5.20@$5.40; good, $4.90@$5.15; fair, $4.30@$4.65; common, $3.50@$4; bulls, stags, etc., $1.60@$2.90; fresh cows and springers, $15@$48. Hogs—Receipts fair to-day, and with a limited demand, the market for both sheep and lambs was about steady at former prices; twins, $5.10. Western markets a few sales made at the following prices: Prime light, $5.10@$5.20; medium, $5@$5.10; heavy, $4.75@$4.85; common to fair Yorkers, $4.90@$5; roughs, $3.75@$4. Sheep—Receipts, 1,200 head; fresh arrivals about three cars, several left over unsold from the first part of the week. The Eastern markets are quoted with stock, and prices very low. The market is dull here, and it is almost impossible to even guess at values, so low prices. Lambs are about steady at unchanged prices, exports, $5.70@$4; extra, $2.90@$3.15; good, $2.40@$2.80; fair, $1.60@$1.90; common, 50c@$1. Spring lambs, $3@$4.25; veal calves, $6@$6.50; heavy and thin calves, $2@$3.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,122 head; market active, decline of 10@15c on natives; Texans steady; prices unchanged. Native steers, $2.65@$5.30; Texas steers, $3.25@$3.50; cows and heifers, $2.25@$2.90; calves, $7@$7.50 per head. Hogs—Receipts 2,922 head; decline of 10c on all grades; Yorkers range from $4.70 to $4.85; packers', $4@$4.50; heavy, $4.50@$4.70. Sheep—Receipts, 1,700 head; market active and steady; natives $3.10.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 14.—8:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess easy at 72s 6d; prime mess dull at 57s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, dull at 57s 6d; do, medium, dull at 50s 6d. Hams—Shortcut, about 14 to 16 lb, steady at 40s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, firm at 40s; short rib, about 25 lb, firm at 37s 6d; long clear middles, about 45 lb, firm at 36s 6d; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, firm at 35s. Shoulders—About 12 to 18 lb, firm at 31s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, spot, dull at 31s. Cheese—American finest white and colored steady at 38s. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined firm at 17s 9d. Spirits of turpentine dull at 20s 6d. Resin—Common, dull at 4s. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter steady at 5s 5d; No. 2 red Spring steady at 5s 8d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter steady at 7s. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, dull at 3s 10¾d; August steady at 3s 9¾d; September steady at 3s 10½d; October steady at 3s 9½d. Hops at London—Pacific coast steady at £1 15s@£2 5s.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed barely steady; American, middling clause, August delivery, 3 58-64d; August and September delivery, 3 58-64d buyers; September and October delivery, 3 59-64d buyers; October and November delivery, 3 60-64d buyers; November and December delivery, 3 61-64@3 62-64d buyers; December and January delivery, 3 63-64d sellers; January and February delivery, 4d buyers; February and March delivery, 4 1-64@4 2-64d buyers; March and April delivery, 4 3-64d buyers; April and May delivery, 4 4-64@4 5-64d sellers; May and June delivery, 4 5-64@4 6-64d buyers.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—4:30 P. M.—Produce—Linseed oil, 20s 10½d per cwt. Calcutta linseed, spot delivery, 36s 9d per quarter; July shipment, via Cape, 36s 9d. Sugar, 11s 6d@11s 9d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal polarizing, 96° test, and 8s 3d@10s for Cuba muscovado fair refining. Beet Sugar—August, 8s 8¼d; October and December, 10s 1½d.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 14.—Cotton firm; good middling, 7½c; middling, 7 1-10c; low middling, 6 11-16c; good ordinary, 6⅝c; net and gross receipts, 32 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,800 bales; coastwise, 280 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 79,300 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 14.—Cotton very firm; nominally unchanged; middling, 6⅞c; low middling, 6 9-16c; good ordinary, 6⅜c; net and gross receipts, 7 bales; exports, coastwise, 122 bales; sales, none; stock, 4,536 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 14.—Cotton steady; middling, 7c; low middling, 6⅝c; good ordinary, 6¼c; net and gross receipts, 33 bales, including 26 bales new stock; sales, none; stock, 10,002 bales.

HAS PAID HIS WIFE NO ALIMONY

If John Graham Does Not Give a Bond of $10,000 a Receiver for His Property Will Be Appointed.

Mrs. John Graham is not getting much alimony from her husband, but she is certainly keeping things lively for that gentleman, who is seventy-five years old.

Under an order of the Supreme Court, to Mrs. Graham was awarded alimony at the rate of $4,000 a year, when she received a decree of limited divorce. The husband was also ordered to pay her $0,208 arrears of alimony granted pending the issue of her divorce suit, and a counsel fee of $300.

An order to this effect was entered on July 2, and Mr. Graham was served with a copy. But up to date he has paid not the slightest attention to the order, and Mrs. Graham has grown tired of waiting for her money. Through her counsel, Bliss & Schley, she applied yesterday to Justice O'Brien of the Supreme Court for an order appointing a receiver for her husband's property, and the sequestration of his estate.

Mr. Graham is a wealthy retired blacksmith and has an income, it is alleged, of $25,000 a year. His domestic history is an interesting one, and the courts have been extensively employed in endeavoring to straighten out the troubles of husband and wife. When he was sixty-nine years old, and a widower of some years' standing, he met the present Mrs. Graham at a church fair. She was then Miss Theresa Cassidy, a spinster of forty years, and a dressmaker of considerable reputation, enjoying a comfortable income.

The aged blacksmith made ardent advances, and, within a few months after their first meeting, he and Miss Cassidy were wed, to the great disgust of Mr. Graham's daughter and her husband, Dr. McLaughlin, of 157 West Twenty-first Street. Shortly after her marriage, Mrs. Graham alleges, she was induced to sign a release of her dower rights in her husband's estate. For this, she declares, $5,000 was first offered her, but she declined to accept this sum. Later, however, in ignorance of what she was doing, she swears, she did sign the release for nothing. When she learned what she had done, she brought suit to have this release set aside, but was defeated.

When her husband left her, and she insisted that he was being illegally detained by his daughter in the Twenty-first Street house. She alleges that she was prevented from seeing her husband. Habeas corpus proceedings for the production of Mr. Graham then in court followed.

Dr. and Mrs. McLaughlin took him to court, and on the stand Mr. Graham swore that he was not being illegally or forcibly detained, and the habeas corpus proceedings were dismissed. There were some stormy scenes between Mrs. Graham and her stepdaughter, followed by an era of peace and legal inactivity.

This period of rest was soon broken by Mrs. Graham, who instituted a suit for a separation on the grounds of desertion and non-support. Mr. Graham, backed by his daughter and son-in-law, defended the suit, but he was defeated, Mrs. Graham being granted a decree, with the alimony, which she has so far been unable to collect.

The aged blacksmith went back to the house of his daughter, in Twenty-first Street, where he is now living, while Mrs. Graham set up a separate establishment.

All these facts were submitted to Justice O'Brien yesterday by Mrs. Graham's counsel, who said that his client is practically destitute, while her husband has $500 a week from his property.

Justice O'Brien ordered that Mr. Graham must furnish a bond of $10,000 to guarantee the faithful payment of the alimony. If he does not do this, the Court said, the application for a receiver will be granted.

NO DISCHARGE FOR H. W. DEANS.

He Followed Robert Moretti and Refused to Pay a Fine of $10.

Judge Gildersleeve, in the Special Term of the Superior Court yesterday, declined to discharge Henry W. Deans of 25 Middagh Street, Brooklyn, upon a writ of habeas corpus.

Deans, who says he is a private detective employed by Lauren A. Wells of 273 Broadway, was arraigned before Magistrate Brann, in Jefferson Market Court, charged with disorderly conduct by Robert Moretti, an interpreter and steamboat agent.

Moretti charged that Deans had been following him for five days. Albert S. Warner, counsel for Deans, said that the detective was following Moretti to get evidence against him in a divorce suit which Moretti's wife is about to bring against him. Magistrate Brann fined Deans $10 for disorderly conduct. Deans refused to pay the fine and was committed to the City Prison.

Mr. Warner then obtained a writ of habeas corpus from Judge Gildersleeve directing the Warden of the City Prison to produce Deans in court yesterday morning. Henry B. Lane, a keeper in the City Prison, produced Deans in court.

Mr. Warner produced a copy of the complaint upon which Deans was held. It contained the following charge: He followed Moretti for several blocks on the streets for fifteen blocks and has been following him for five days and annoyed the deponent greatly." This was signed by Moretti.

"I contend," said Mr. Warner, "that no crime is made out by this complaint, and that Deans is illegally detained."

Assistant District Attorney Seaman Miller said that the only return he had to make was the commitment of Deans by Magistrate Brann, which he said was regular.

Judge Gildersleeve said that the commitment was perfectly regular and that Deans could appeal. The offense, he said, was bailable and Deans could not suffer.

HELD IN $5,000 BAIL.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—The receipts of cattle for the first half of the week have been much larger than for last week during the same period. Prices to-day were lower for common and medium kinds, while choice beeves were firm. The general trade in long haul, packers were not taking many, and the demand from shippers was not at all good. Prices averaged 10c lower. Large arrivals of sheep caused weakness in that market.

CATTLE—Receipts, 18,000 head; extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lb steers, $5.95@$6; choice to prime 1,300 to 1,600 lb steers, $5.30@$5.90; good to choice steers, 1,200 to 1,300 lb, $4.90@$5.25; common to medium steers, 1,000 to 1,200 lb, $3.75@$4.75; bulls, choice to extra, $3@$3.75; bulls, poor to good, $1.75@$2.75; feeders, 900 to 1,100 lb, $3.60@$4; stockers, 500 to 800 lb, $2.30@$3.50; cows and heifers, extra, $3.75@$4; cows, fair to choice, $2.50@$3.70; cows, poor to good canners, $1.25@$2.40; veal calves, good to choice, $4.75@$5.75; veal calves, common to fair, $3.50@$4.50; Texas steers, $2.70@$4.35; Texas cows, bulls, and stags, $2.25@$2.85; Western range steers, $3.50@$4.95; Western range heifers, $2@$4.05.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,800 head; heavy packing and shipping lots, $4.35@$4.70; common to choice mixed, $4.30@$4.80; choice assorted, $4.90@$5.15; light, $4.50@$5; pigs, $5.10@$5.15.

SHEEP—Receipts, 17,000 head; inferior to choice, $2@$3.75; lambs, $3@$5.40.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 14.—8:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess easy at 72s 6d; prime mess dull at 57s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, dull at 57s 6d; do, medium, dull at 50s 6d. Hams—Shortcut, about 14 to 16 lb, steady at 40s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, firm at 40s; short rib, about 25 lb, firm at 37s 6d; long clear middles, about 45 lb, firm at 36s 6d; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, firm at 35s. Shoulders—About 12 to 18 lb, firm at 31s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, spot, dull at 31s. Cheese—American finest white and colored steady at 38s. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined firm at 17s 9d. Spirits of turpentine dull at 20s 6d. Resin—Common, dull at 4s. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter steady at 5s 5d; No. 2 red Spring steady at 5s 8d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter steady at 7s. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, dull at 3s 10¾d; August steady at 3s 9¾d; September steady at 3s 10½d; October steady at 3s 9½d. Hops at London—Pacific coast steady at £1 15s@£2 5s.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed barely steady; American, middling clause, August delivery, 3 58-64d; August and September delivery, 3 58-64d buyers; September and October delivery, 3 59-64d buyers; October and November delivery, 3 60-64d buyers; November and December delivery, 3 61-64@3 62-64d buyers; December and January delivery, 3 63-64d sellers; January and February delivery, 4d buyers; February and March delivery, 4 1-64@4 2-64d buyers; March and April delivery, 4 3-64d buyers; April and May delivery, 4 4-64@4 5-64d sellers; May and June delivery, 4 5-64@4 6-64d buyers.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—4:30 P. M.—Produce—Linseed oil, 20s 10½d per cwt. Calcutta linseed, spot delivery, 36s 9d per quarter; July shipment, via Cape, 36s 9d. Sugar, 11s 6d@11s 9d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal polarizing, 96° test, and 8s 3d@10s for Cuba muscovado fair refining. Beet Sugar—August, 8s 8¼d; October and December, 10s 1½d.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 14.—Cotton firm; good middling, 7½c; middling, 7 1-10c; low middling, 6 11-16c; good ordinary, 6⅝c; net and gross receipts, 32 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,800 bales; coastwise, 280 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 79,300 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 14.—Cotton very firm; nominally unchanged; middling, 6⅝c; low middling, 6 9-16c; good ordinary, 6⅜c; net and gross receipts, 7 bales; exports, coastwise, 122 bales; sales, none; stock, 4,536 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 14.—Cotton steady; middling, 7c; low middling, 6⅝c; good ordinary, 6¼c; net and gross receipts, 33 bales, including 26 bales new stock; sales, none; stock, 10,002 bales.

Detectives Foye and Price, who turned him over to the Federal authorities.

Commissioner Shields held Curran in $5,000 bail for examination. As the prisoner could not secure a bondsman he was locked up in Ludlow Street Jail.

"SUCH IS FAME."

Recorder Goff Is Led to Make Some Philosophic Remarks.

Recorder Goff yesterday philosophized on the hollowness of fame, apropos of the case of Joseph Harris. A typical east side tough is Harris, and he was arraigned before the Recorder on the charge of robbing Richard Graham, who lives at 37 Jefferson Street, of $1.35 on last Sunday. The defendant pleaded guilty.

"Were you ever imprisoned before?" the Recorder asked.

"Yes. I was sent up for disorderly conduct."

"What name did you give?"

"John Henry McCarthy."

"How did you come to take the name of an honored Judge of the City Court?" demanded the Recorder, with some show of indignation.

"Don't know. Never heard of it before I gave it," replied Harris, nonchalantly.

Such is fame; such is greatness," remarked the Recorder sadly as he sentenced Harris to ten months in the penitentiary.

Objections by the Duchess d'Auxy.

The Duchess d'Auxy filed exceptions with the County Clerk yesterday to the report of Referee Albert Stickney, who was appointed by the Supreme Court in a suit brought by Harriet C. Jones and Frank C. Jones, administrators of the estate of Gazaway B. Lamar, against the Duchess and her brother, G. de Rosset Lamar, for a settlement of the accounts of the latter, who was executor under the will of his father, and for a construction of the will.

The Duchess takes exception to that part of the findings which decides that the power purporting to be given to her under the will to select a Trustee for her children to hold the capital of the estate in trust for each, was unauthorized by the law, and is void, and to that portion of the report which limits her interest in the estate of her father to one-fifth part of one-fourth of said estate.

She also objects to the decision that her brother, G. de Rosset Lamar, be credited with $86,508.91, the amount of his indebtedness to the firm of Sutter & Co., for overdrafts by him on the firm.

Accused of Demanding Illegal Fees.

An aplication was made to Judge Giegerich in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday by Lawyer Paull for the removal of Edward J. Healy as City Marshal of the First District Court.

The ground of the application was that the Marshal demanded the payment of fees for which there is no provision in the statutes. It was also alleged that Healy seized goods belonging to Manasset & Co., of 19 First Avenue, on attachments issued in the suit of Kule & Co.

On the day of the seizure, it is alleged, a receiver was appointed for Manasset & Co. Mr. Paull, as counsel for the receiver, offered to pay Healy and demanded that the attachments be removed. It is alleged that Healy declined to accept the bond, asserting that it was defective.

Later Justice O'Gorman in the Eleventh District Court approved the bond, but Healy again declined to raise the attachment, saying that his fees must be paid. Healy's counsel said he had a right to place a lien for his fees.

The case was adjourned until Aug. 19.

To Sue for Damages to Their Faces.

Justice O'Brien in the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Bertha Meyer guardian ad litem for Minnie Meyer, fifteen years old, and Minnie Samuels, nineteen years old, to enable them to institute suits against Isabella Cassidy. The girls allege that on July 31 Cassidy induced them by an offer of $4 a week to submit to an operation for the removal of freckles.

It is alleged that "an odoriferous plaster" was applied to the face of each girl, and within five minutes they were suffering intense pain. Now the girls are disfigured for life, they say.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Justice O'Brien, in the Supreme Court yesterday, granted a temporary injunction upon the application of the Dock Screw Company, restraining the Maine Steamboat Company and the Bridgeport Steamboat Company from mooring any vessel on the east side of Pier 39 East River, which will interfere with the access to the plaintiff's bulkhead and dock property, or which will encroach beyond the limits of the premises leased to the Maine Steamboat Company by the plaintiff.

—Justice O'Brien, in the Supreme Court yesterday, appointed Gustave Strasswinner guardian ad litem for his son Charles in a suit for $20,000 damages to be brought against John Doe, the owner of the premises at 219 East Ninety-fourth Street. Charles fell down the stairs of the house on Oct. 1, and he says that the severe injuries which he received were caused by the negligence of the owner of the premises.

—Antonio Caldaro and Frank Turrello, who were indicted for murder in the first degree on Tuesday, pleaded not guilty yesterday before Recorder Goff. The men are accused of killing Michael Pescento, on Aug. 2, in the rear yard of 345 West Broadway. They had a quarrel over each other's ability to sing and play the guitar.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—O'Brien, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class II.—1—Sherry vs. Sherry.

Class IV.—2—Carter vs. Fix.

Class VII.—3—Westerberg vs. Cuperman.

Class VIII.—4—Rinaldo vs. Rinaldo. 5—McLaughlin vs. East River Gas Company. 6—Bergin vs. Deering. 7—Garfield vs. Levy. 8—Gebhard vs. Davis. 9—Matter of Hirschman. 10—People, &c., vs. Rae. 11—Cole vs. Baldwin. 12—Krieg vs. Muller. 13—Hoefer vs. Chatham National Bank. 14—Murray vs. Brooks. 15—Meyer vs. Suburban Home Company. 16—Cruikshank vs. Home for the Friendless. 17—Legelka vs. Trottina. 18—People, &c., vs. Lewis. 19—Riverside Bank vs. Valentine. 20—Kuppy vs. Nierzand. 21—Kirtland vs. Allis. 22—Citizens' Savings Bank vs. Hahn. 23—Matter of Wall. 24—Matter of Haines. 25—Powers vs. Tamsen.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 12 M. 1051—Fox vs. Fox.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—(Additional)—General Term.—Adjourned until Aug. 22.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Wills for Probate—At 10:30 A. M.: Henrietta Kurz, Henry Goebel, Jr., Balthaser Huebner. At 2 P. M.: Mary Cummings.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Botty, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Adjourned to Sept. 24.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.

1—George Kramer. 2—George Kramer, Jr. 3—August Elder. 4—Joseph Keegan. 5—John J. Boch. 6—James Ryan. 7—Bartholomew McDonough. 8—James Lenahay. 9—James Donnelly. 10—Antonio Frighetto. 11—Abraham S. Friedland. 12—Antonio Marmando. 13—William Jackson. 14—George Rutter. 15—Thomas Frazier. 16—Thomas Clair. 17—Isaac Goldberg. 18—Kate Morisiana. 19—Michael Breen. 20—Mamie Nagle.

Pleadings.—1—Henry Buck. 2—Jacob Pietman. 3—Robert Christie. 4—Eddie Callaway. 5—Mary Ryan. 6—Sarah Russell. 7—Tony Brumo. 8—David Lozier. 9—John F. Murphy. 10—Charles F. Stelzer. 11—Wilmer E. Booth. 12—Charles Patrick. 13—Hugh O. Pentecost and Richard H. Gatling.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Part II.—Allison, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Townsend for the People.

1—John C. Enright. (2.) 2—Henry Baumann. 3—Samuel Casten. 4—John C. Schoonover and Archie Bell. 5—Isaac Estrof. 6—William H. Trelease and Charles A. Rooney. 7—Joseph Ward. 8—Frank Wilson. 9—Thomas Keating. 10—Thomas Hart. 11—Nicholas McCool and Lloyd Perry. 12—Henry Taubenschmidt. 13—John Kerr.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Brien, J.—Carris vs. Smith (four cases)—Robert G. Monroe, Merchants' National Bank vs. Lockwood Manufacturing Company—Stephen G. Williams.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.—Boudy vs. Vix—Benjamin Hoffman.

SUPERIOR COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Fay vs. Gross—Richard N. Arbow.

City Real Estate for Sale.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.

59 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.
CAPITAL.....$2,000,000.
SURPLUS.....900,000.

Real-Estate Department:

Careful attention given to the leasing of property, collection of rents, payment of taxes, supervision of repairs, and all other details connected with efficient management, securing the best possible return to the owner.

All rents collected are held in trust to owner's credit and interest allowed on same from date of collection to withdrawal.

Mortgages, Building Loans, and Loans on Leasehold Property negotiated.

OFFICERS.

George W. Young, - - - President.
Luther Kountze, - - Vice-President.
James